Huey's free -- Now free Bobby

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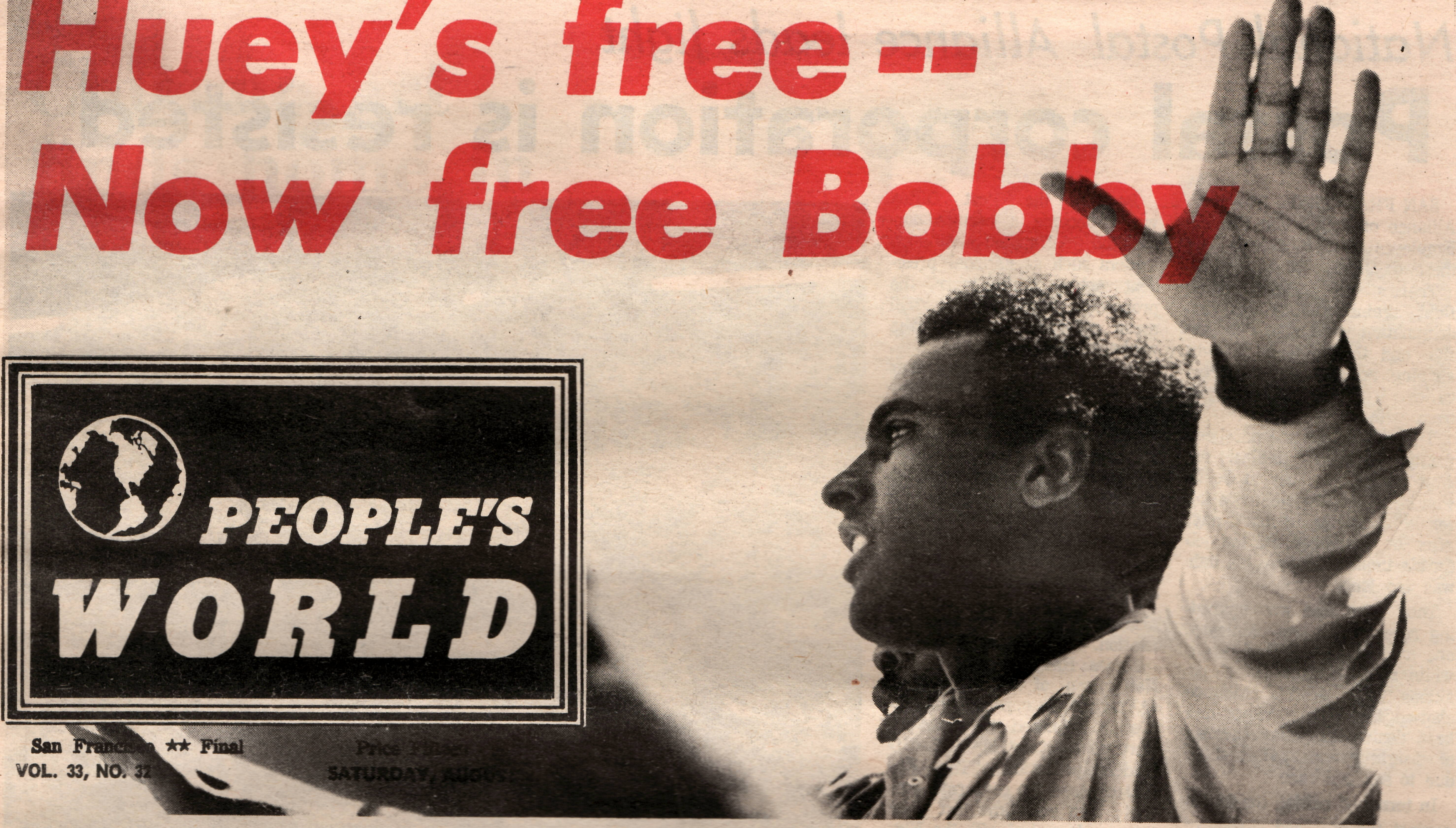


Photon West

Teamster intrigue hit

Salinas showdown

PW Labor Dept.

SALINAS — More than 5,000 farm workers stood as one when Cesar Chavez asked those who favored striking the lettuce fields to rise.

The rally at which the dramatic demonstration took place was held last Sunday, Aug. 2, on the Hartnell College field. It climaxed a unique three day march to this city. Four lines of farm workers, coming from the North, East, South and West, and numbering more than one thousand in each column, demonstrated in support of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

One of the columns was led by Cesar Chavez who has for the time being, moved his office here from Delano in order to personally lead the campaign to meet the threat of the Teamsters Union and growers in the organization of farm workers. The temporary headquarters of the farm labor union is located on East Alisol st. in the offices of the Mexican American Political Association.

The sudden turn of events here has tended to shove into the background two other significant developments in the unionization of farm labor.

In Fillmore, Ventura county, the citrus fruit pickers have returned to work winning their initial demands — vacation pay and posting of piece work rates prior to each working day instead of at its conclusion — but not getting the recognition of UFWOC. From all indications, UFWOC has put this drive on its back burner, awaiting the outcome of the major battle in Salinas and Santa Maria valleys.

Grape growers in Fresno and northern Tulare counties still had not yet joined the overwhelming majority of the ranchers who have signed up with UFWOC. It is reported that contracts will be negotiated with them within a short period of time, virtually wrapping up the organization of table grape ranches.

UFWOC views the Teamsters Union incursion into the grape fields as still another attempt at invasion into their jurisdiction. Twice before the Teamsters have made forays into properties in which UFWOC had major membership. This took place on the Perelli-Minetti Ranch and at Di Giorgio. These agreements with the Teamsters were nullified when the workers demonstrated their support for UFWOC.

Now the Chavez-led union is seeking to repeat this process here in Salinas and Santa Maria valleys where more than 30 growers signed five year contracts with the Teamsters after UFWOC had informed the growers that it had a majority membership on their ranches.

The contracts with the Teamsters provide $1.85 an hour for field workers during harvest

(Continued on back page)

Chicano independent captures critical nod

By SAM KUSHNER

LOS ANGELES — La Raza Unida — the concept of an independent Chicano political movement — got a big boost here last weekend when delegates to the 10th Annual Convention of the Mexican American Political Assn. said "no" to both the Democratic and Republican parties and endorsed one of their own for governor.

In another politically significant act, the convention, by a near unanimous vote, endorsed black educator Wilson Riles in the race for State Superintendent of Public Instruction against right wing incumbent Max Rafferty. Riles' name was placed in nomination by Dr. Julian Nava, the MAPA-backed Chicano candidate who lost in the three-way primary contest.

From the convention's outset it appeared certain the majority of the delegates were set to give their endorsement to the first Chicano candidate for governor ever placed on the California ballot. The only real question was whether delegates could withstand the considerable political pressure from the forces of Democratic gubernatorial nominee, Jess Unruh.

In his personal appeal for endorsement by the delegates, Unruh agreed with the concept of La Raza Unida and said that it could well work in coalition with other forces on the political scene. However he upset many delegates, with an even-handed approach to the current farm labor struggle.

Unruh said he favors unionization of the farm workers, backs the grape boycott against non-union growers but takes a hands off position on the controversy between the Teamsters Union and the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Com-

(Continued on back page)

Protests and legal skill freed Huey P. Newton

OAKLAND — It was a long time coming but it finally came; the day the man couldn't keep Huey in his jail.

At 2 p.m. in the afternoon, Wednesday, August 5, Black Panther party leader Huey P. Newton walked out of jail after an Alameda county judge granted him bail.

With Huey out, Panther supporters at the scene declared that now an all out effort had to be made to free Black Panther party chairman Bobby Seale. Seale is awaiting trial in New Haven, Connecticut on a murder conspiracy charge.

The granting of bail came in a courtroom packed with supporters — black and white — of the dynamic black leader.

District Atty. Lowell Jensen did not request that bail be denied Newton but demanded that it be set at $50,000.

Defense Atty. Charles Garry argued before Superior Court Judge Harold B. Hove that there were precedents for setting bail much lower in cases of voluntary manslaughter, the crime for which Newton is charged. Hove met Jensen's request.

Present in the courtroom when the bail decision was reached was Panther party chairman David Hilliard and Minister of Education Ray "Masai" Hewett.

Newton first entered prison in 1967 following his conviction on the manslaughter charge. His arrest followed a confrontation with police here which resulted in the death of an officer.

Following the bail, Newton's attorney, Charles R. Garry, said, "The important thing is to get Huey out on the street; for him to minister to the people.

"Huey's freedom is tremendously important to the liberation movement in America of black, white, red and yellow people."

Garry announced also that Newton may appear Sunday on the Columbia Broadcasting System program "Face the Nation." (3:30 PDT)

Protests close down United Parcel in NY

—Story on page 4

National Postal Alliance leads fight

Postal corporation is resisted

SAN FRANCISCO— The Natl. Alliance of Postal and Federal Employes has its hands full these days.

There's the never ending fight against racism and discrimination within the Post Office and there's also a fight shaping up to keep the Post Office from being destroyed from without.

The Postal Alliance has been pretty successful against the first problem. They recently won back Michael McFarr's job for him, and $3,000 back pay, after he had been off the job for six months because his hair was too long.

They have also won upgrading recently for two employes, one a black woman and one a white man, to supervisors' positions. The Postal Alliance showed that both workers had been denied upgrading because of discrimination against them due to sex and race.

In terms of raising the alarm against the proposed change of the federally run Post Office into a privately run postal corporation, the Alliance hasn't been quite as successful as it has been on the job.

Congress is presently going ahead with plans to turn the Post Office Dept. into an "independent" postal service under the office of the President.

Congress plans to give up all rate-making power over the Post Office; a board of governors appointed by the President would exercise rate-making functions.

Because the Post Office would become a private corporation, National Alliance leaders such as national president Ashley Smith warn, the proposed corporation "will mean greater speedup for the workers.

"It is going to mean that many services the public now expects are going to be cut because they can't pay for themselves. Already they are talking about a one-third increase in postal rates."

All the other unions which represent Post Office workers such as the National Postal Union and the independent New York Postal Clerks Union are also opposing the proposed legislation.

James Rademacher of the Natl. Assn. of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO), in opposing the legislation, claimed the workers were sold out by top AFL-CIO leadership. He said, "The AFL-CIO opposed the corporate concept; then sometime last year they made a deal with the Nixon administration."

Local head of the Postal Alliance, William Patton, says that the union hopes to "make San Francisco the Mecca for democracy" in the Bay Area by combating discrimination inside the Post Office. To do that they also have to fight to keep the Post Office delivering mail instead of making money. But that depends on uniting the community around them to oppose the Post Office swindle of turning it into a private concern.

Bob Kaufman photo

THE POSTAL WORKERS' strides will grow longer and faster. "The proposed corporation will mean greater speedup," warns National Alliance president Ashley Smith, "and they're talking about a one-third increase in rates."

Black coalition goes after brutal Houston police

CARL HAMPTON, chairman of Peoples Party II. ". . . went into the street unarmed as three plainclothesmen opened fire."

HOUSTON, Tex. — A large black community coalition has been formed here making new demands on the city in the wake of the recent slaying of a black youth by police.

The July 26 shooting of 21 year old Carl Hampton was only the latest in a series of acts of police violence directed against the black community by the police. After Hampton was gunned down in the streets leaders in the black community met and drew up four demands which they are backing up with a consumer's boycott.

The coalition is calling for:

1. Immediate dismissal of the police chief.

2. Complete revision of the Civil Service examinations within police department. (there is not one black sergeant or captain on the force.).

- Revision of police recruitment practices. (Less than two per cent of the force is black while the city has a 25% black population.)

- Establishment of a civilian review board with the coalition of black leaders having power in determining the operations of the police.

Those who joined in placing the demands before City Hall include, Curtis Graves, a state representative who got 38% of the vote for mayor in the last election; Judson Robinson, a prominent political figure; football star Ernest Ladd; Earl Allen Hope, Urban Development Corporation official; Julius Carter, editor and publisher of the Forward Times (black community weekly); Dr. Rawle Anderson, president of the Houston Medical Forum and Rev. M. M. Malone, minister of St. John's Baptist Church.

Hampton was chairman of the People's Party II, a revolutionary black political group organized only last month.

Officials of the party and witness on the scene at the time of the shooting say the party had received word during the early part of July that their office would soon be raided, and had prepared for self defense.

On Monday morning July 27 at 1 a.m. three white plainclothesmen were spotted on the roof of St. John's Baptist Church. A commotion was heard outside. When Hampton went into the street unarmed, the three men opened fire.

At least seven others were wounded in the battle that followed Hampton's shooting, including other members of the People's party and Bartee Haile, a leader of the John Brown Revolutionary League— a white organization allied with the People's party and with MAYO, the Mexican American Youth Organization, combined in Houston's "rainbow coalition."

CENTER DESTROYED

After the shooting was over, the cops entered the People's Party headquarters and tore it apart. They then launched an attack on neighbors along the street, arresting over 50. All were charged with loitering. Many are still in prison on $200 bond.

The organization's People's Community Center has existed for only a few weeks. It was set up as an information center. They also planned to coordinate several programs — free breakfasts for children, clothing drives and community control of police. The organization is similar to the Black Panther party in structure and program.

Five hours after Hampton died another black youth was reported beaten badly by police across the county line, and 12 hours later an 18 year old black man was shot by police who said they were looking for a forgery suspect.

During the past eight months, 24 alleged robbers were reported shot to death by police here; 20 were black.

C&H goes sour in sugar strike

CROCKETT—The C&H Sugar Co. has struck back at the Sugar Workers Union, Local 1, which shut down the huge refinery June 1 in a contract dispute.

The company filed two charges of unfair labor practices against the union. One charged the union leadership with refusing to take a management offer to the membership and the other said the union was illegally trying to bargain on pensions.

The management said it has a separate agreement on pensions which runs to June 1, 1973.

The company is under pressure to settle the strike as the canning season is about to begin and they need that sugar.

Urban renewal keeps chopping poor homes

SAN FRANCISCO — Ring up another round in the battle between the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency and the Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation (NLA).

In the last round NLA got all work halted on the agency's Yerba Buena urban renewal project in the South of Market area.

That was when Judge Stanley Weigel decided that the agency was putting people out of their homes with no place for them to go so that it could put up a modern new complex of financial offices in downtown San Francisco.

One reason Weigel stopped construction of Yerba Buena was because he found that there was absolutely no vacant housing in the city renting for under $100 a month, and thus no place for the low-income people of the Yerba Buena project area to move.

The city housing authority had meanwhile offered to allow Yerba Buena residents "super-priority" for the 7,000 person long waiting list for public housing and rent-supplements from a city fund set up to provide the rent differential between low and high-income rents for urban renewal displacees.

For the mainly poor white 1,500 Yerba Buena residents to get "super-priority" and rent supplements, however, would have meant that the mainly black and Japanese residents of the Western Addition redevlopment area A-2 would get neither public housing nor a rent subsidy while they are being rapidly moved out of their houses.

So NLA went back to court and got an injunction against the agency to stop them from throwing Western Addition residents out on the street in order to not throw Yerba Buena residents into the street.

This is not the first time work has been stopped on the Western Addition project.

SECOND STOP

In December, 1968 an injunction was issued to stop the project for similar reasons. The injunction was lifted at that time after the agency promised to find decent housing for people.

But it turns out that all they were doing was playing with figures. For example, they promised to rehabilitate 3,100 units of housing.

Prior to the injunction the agency had estimated it could only rehabilitate 2,400 units.

Within a year after the injunction was lifted, the estimated rehabilitation was down to 2,500 units.

Attorneys for NLA called this "playing fast and loose" in an attempt to fool the courts and was "indicative of the agency's general orientation towards massive clearance in low-income neighborhoods."

The agency now wants to step up evacuations from the Western Addition project area from 40 a month to 100 a month despite there being no place for people to live.

They figure that within 21 months the entire project area that is scheduled to be torn down, will be.

NO HOUSING

Where these families, many of whom will be black because 75% of all dwellings scheduled to be torn down are lived in by black families, are to go is something of a mystery.

The Housing Authority has built no public housing in the last six years.

As urban renewal, like a juggernaut, pushes its way forward, it leaves increasingly less room for the poor and the non-whites it displaces.

Residents of the Western Addition can move into the Haight-Ashbury area, perhaps, or other similar "low rent" areas but it won't be long before other urban renewal programs catch up with them there.

Such a procedure of driving the poor and the non-white out of San Francisco is so blatantly opposed to existing law relating to redevelopment and to HUD's own regulations that the courts have once more issued an injunction against the renewal agency, stopping further "urban removal."

The two largest urban renewal projects in the city — Yerba Buena and Western Addition — have ground to a halt, enjoined from further evacuation of people.

Whether urban renewal will once more flim-flam its way out of its mess — or wait until enough people have moved for fear of being forced out — remains up in the air.

So far the only sure thing is that they've been caught with candy on their fingers twice in the past month and a half.

—G.E.

Soledad case spurs probe of prison horrors

SAN FRANCISCO — Hundreds of people showed up last Sunday to help open up the new headquarters of the Soledad Brothers Defense Committee.

They heard Assemblyman Willie Brown (Dem.-S.F.) give a blistering report on conditions in Soledad, including charges that urine is put into some inmates' coffee and that prisoners are some sometimes kept in 6 by 10 foot cells for 23½ hours at a stretch.

Brown gave the report for the Black Caucus of the State Legislature, a group of black representatives in the State assembly.

The caucus also called for a full and impartial investigation of conditions in Soledad state prison.

Soledad has been the center recently of much controversy particularly around the case of the Soledad Brothers, George Jackson, Fleeta Drumgo and John Cluchette, who are charged with the murder of a guard.

In recent months there have been more murders at Soledad, mainly of prisoners by guards, and 27 men are presently locked up in the maximum security section of the prison.

These 27 are being "intensively interrogated," with no counsel, according to a spokeswoman for the committee.

The case of Soledad Brothers was recently moved to San Francisco from Salinas due to "community attitudes."

The trial date is presently set for September 21.

The defense plans to re-introduce several motions denied in Salinas to gain access to prisoners in order to find out what really happened at prison last winter — when the Soledad Brothers are accused of having committed murder. Clayton Horn has been assigned as judge in the case.

The headquarters of the Soledad Brothers is at 298 Missouri street. The phone is 626-2533. They need typewriters and volunteers.

Historic Aug. 9 pignic overcomes all obstacles

SAUSALITO — This is the final call for the second annual People's World Pignic to be held Sunday, Aug. 9, from noon to 8 p. m. at the Sausalito Art Center.

This historic event is a victory celebration marking the sucessful end of the current PW fund drive and the complete rout of Sausalito's establishment which tried to prevent the Pignic.

We did overcome — now help us put the apple in the pig's mouth by making this the biggest Pignic ever.

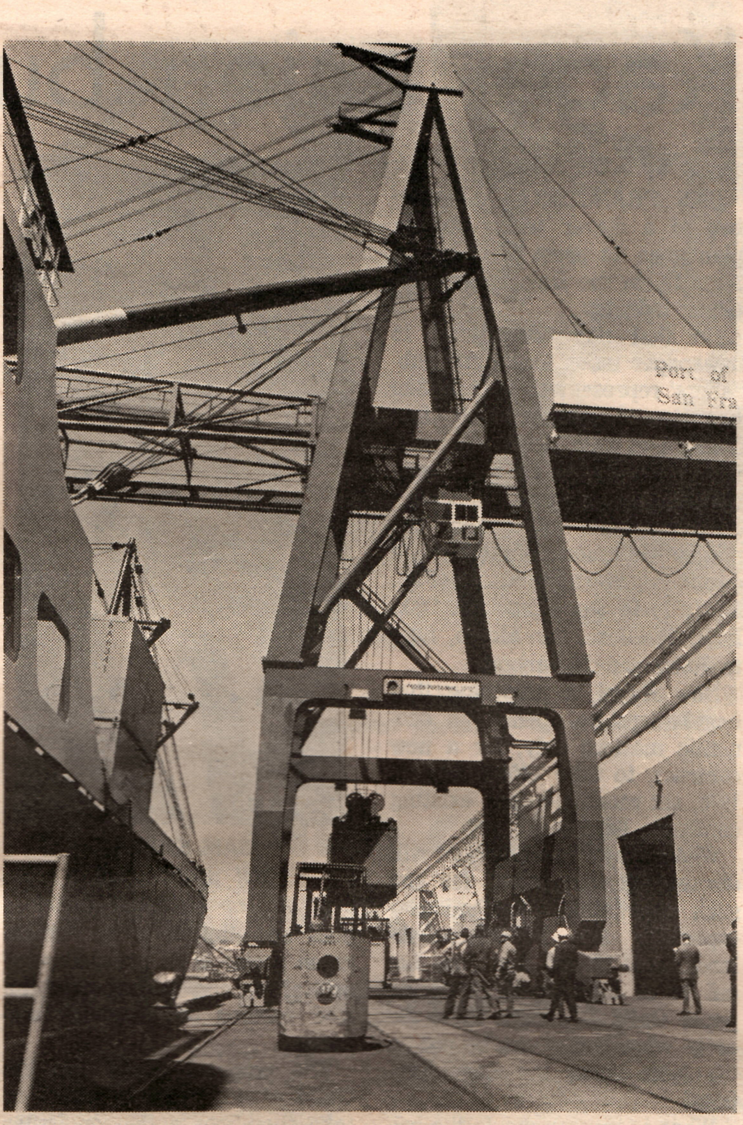
Take the Sausalito exit after crossing the Golden Gate bridge and go north on Bridgeway, Sausalito's main street, then left on Nevada at the Little League sign.

There's rock music, the Pitschel Players, clowns, puppeteers, strolling minstrels, magicians, Afro-Latin percussion dancers, and more—like games, organic health food, art exhibits, handicrafts, guerrilla theater and roast pig (or chicken).

The cost of the whole thing is $2 with kids under 12 getting in for 75c.

Rides will leave the Book Center, 172 Turk street, San Francisco, at 12 and 1 p.m., and a car will leave the Greyhound kiosk in Sausalito for the Pignic at 11, 12, 1 and 2 p.m. Phone the PW, EX 2-1602, for further information.

Free Bobby Seale



THIS NEW crane is the first of its kind to be used on the San Francisco waterfront. It moves containers weighing up to 30 tons. It can stow the containers anywhere on the ship and cost a million dollars. Port director Miriam Wolff said the crane is only the first of many planned for an automated port.

25 years after Hiroshima day

SAN FRANCISCO — On the 25th anniversary of the dropping of the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima by the United States, Asian - Americans are holding commemorative services for the hundreds of thousands who died in the holocaust.

The memorial events in this country are being held in conjunction with others planned in Japan.

In a statement issued for the occasion, the Ad-Hoc Committee for Hiroshima and Nagasaki said, "After a quarter of a century, we feel that Asians in America should examine and understand the terrible significance of these events."

The committee plans four days, Aug. 6 to 9, of community meetings, church services, vigils, films and panels "in hopes that we will prevent the recurrence of a Hiroshima or a Nagasaki."

On Hiroshima Day, Aug. 6, a vigil with readings will be held at the Lawrence Radiation Lab in Livermore at 8 a.m.

On Friday, Aug. 7, at 7:30 p.m., at Benj. Franklin Jr. High, Geary and Scott sts., there will be a community meeting to discuss the meaning of the decision to drop the bombs on the two Japanese cities.

A community meeting, to be held in Japanese, is set for Saturday, Aug. 8, at 9 a.m. at Christ United Church, 1500 Post street.

On Saturday afternoon, from 1 to 4 p.m. a community discussion of Asian American perspectives is set at Franklin Jr. High School.

Included among the participants is Karl Yoneda, longshoreman and contributor to the World Magazine.

Events for Aug. 9 are to be announced. For information, call Sandy Onye, 771-6809 or, in the East Bay, Kathy Torigoe, 642-6555.

National rally set in SF to free Los Siete, Soledad Brothers

SAN FRANCISCO — Plans for a national rally to free the Soledad Brothers and Los Siete de la Raza on Aug. 19 in San Francisco at Civic Center Plaza were announced here by a joint Los Siete-Soledad committee.

Speakers at the rally will include Angela Davis, Communist party spokeswoman; attorney Charles Garry; David Hilliard, chief of staff, Black Panther party; and Rafael Viera, Young Lords party.

The rally is a joint effort to mobilize massive support for the black and brown political prisoners all of whom face death in California's gas chamber.

All people are urged to come to the rally and distribute information about it. To help, call the Los Siete office at 626-9090. Free all political prisoners.

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Kagel union busting blueprint

By LEE SHELBY

SAM KAGEL
Self profit plant.

SAN FRANCISCO — Chapter two of a clever union busting plan goes to press Wednesday, Aug. 12, in the Bay Area newspaper industry.

On that day officials of 15 newspaper union locals and publishers' representatives from San Francisco, Oakland and San Jose meet with arbitrator-mediator Sam Kagel on a pattern-breaking negotiations proposal.

After years of effort, the newspaper unions finally won a common expiration date (Feb. 28, 1971) in San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose, San Mateo, Santa Rosa and Richmond.

Now Kagel is proposing that negotiations be opened on economic matters only, for a new contract, to take effect Aug. 1, 1970, six months before existing contracts expire.

Wednesday's meeting here will discuss "ground rules" for any such negotiations. The unions—especially San Francisco-Oakland Local 52 and San Jose Local 98 of the American Newspaper Guild — want to know exactly what issues can be put on the table under the Kagel proposal.

What is mysterious is the origin of Kagel's suggestion. It has not been nailed down that the proposal came from management or any of the unions.

Many in the industry think the idea is Kagel's own, especially since its provisions amount to a gold mine for any arbitrator. Kagel would be that arbitrator.

He settled the 1968 mailers strike against the San Francisco Newspaper Printing Co., the Chronicle and Examiner's agency corporation, by renegotiation of all contracts before they expired.

Kagel proposes:

- That the parties settle on "wages" (the unions say this includes fringes) "for the periods Aug. 1, 1970, to Feb. 28, 1971; March 1, 1971, to Feb. 28, 1972, and March 1, 1972, to Feb. 28, 1973. Only negotiations and mediation would apply" to this provision, Kagel says.
- "That as of Aug. 1, 1971, the various parties may open their agreements as to non-economic issues; that after a 30- day period of negotiations unsettled matters will be referred to mediation and thereafter remaining issues, if any, to binding arbitration," which would be by mutual consent.
- That there be no strikes and lockouts up to and including Feb. 28, 1973.

Among items which make the plan an attempt to undermine union power is its provisions for arbitartion and mediation as the sole method of resolving disputes.

The proposal would rob the Guild of any right to strike or take shop-floor action on issues that are on the table.

Since labor and management each pay half of arbitration and mediation fees, Kagel stands to increase his already impressive income if all disputes have to go to arbitration or mediation.

There is no other Bay Area newspaper industry arbitrator with his stature.

Kagel's proposal, dated June 5, amounts to a plan to insure industrial peace by attempting to buy off the unions with a big money settlement.

The reasoning Kagel has put forth semi-privately is that (a) this is a year for big wage gains, but (b) the Nixon administration will impose a wage freeze after the November congressional elections, so (c) get the money now.

Although it is true that New York printers got a 42% wage increase compounded over three years, they did not do so because they followed some kind of Kagel-type proposal.

They brought the publishers to their knees by prolonged chapel meetings which nearly wrecked the New York Tmies.

Kagel wants to avoid such action here. He has apparently convinced the publishers that they may as well give in on wages to assure avoidance of the New York job-action pattern.

The proposal would provide the publishers with the arguments to water down the contract when they go back into negotiations on Aug. 1, 1971, by proposing a generally weaker contract by using the excuse that the big wage settlement of this year renders them unable to stay afloat without union concessions on other matters.

There is little doubt that the publishers want to break the unions and are only wondering when it can be done.

The pattern is there on the West Coast, starting with a Walnut Creek strike three years ago, and continuing through the Los Angeles Herald Examiner and San Rafael Independent Journal strikes, both still in progress.

The crafts favor the Kagel proposal because the non-economic sections of their contracts are far ahead of what they have been able to get in wages. The Guild is hesitant because its situation is the reverse.

But the Guild's San Francisco-Oakland local (which also covers all of the outlying papers except San Jose) and the San Jose local do not have much choice.

Since Guild members do not have a direct role in production, they are easier prey to imported scabs.

Management need only raid smaller papers and journalism schools, as was done at the Herald-Examiner.

Furthermore, the Guild locals are the only two out of 15 newspaper locals that have any reservations to speak of. If they go it alone, they will be faced with 13 locals with no-strike pledges when the old contracts expires on Feb. 28, 1971.

Union's victory at UC challenges racist firing

A VICTORY smile is flashed by Clara Johnson after the University of California back down in their efforts to fire her.

BERKELEY — The University of California is used to success when it sets out to trample on the rights of students and employes.

For the past four years they have suspended, demoted, fired and harrassed anyone who has seriously fought their anti-democratic, anti-union, and racist policies. Well, this week the "ivory tower" took it on the chin.

On May 29, Clara Johnson, the only black employe at Extension Accounting division of the University of California, was fired on the last day of her six month probationary period for "personality conflicts." Since Miss Johnson had received no prior warnings on her so-called "personality conflicts," she took her case to her union, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Local 1695.

AFSCME represents clerical and technical employes at Cal.

The union forced the personnel office of the university to rehire Johnson in a temporary capacity until a permanent job could be found for her.

The weeks that followed were sheer hell for the young black employe. In job interview after job interview, she was turned down for permanent status.

In each case the prospective employer phoned Johnson's old supervisor to check on her past work "record," and the position would dry up.

After more than a dozen interviews without success, the union called a demonstration.

STREET ACTION

The noon-time picket line brought out some 300 or so employes with picket signs and banners who marched around the Extension building and then up to the university's personnel office.

Monday, the university threw in the towel.

The Dean of the Extension Division placed Clara Johnson in a permanent job in another office in the Extension and granted her a six month raise retroactive to June 1, which had been denied to her because of "personality conflicts."

On top of that, he also granted her a two week paid leave before she began her new job, because of "strain" she had suffered during the entire incident.

The victory by the clerical and technical union is a major breakthrough, most observers point out. It is a rare day indeed when the university is routed so thoroughly.

It is also a sign of the growing power of AFSCME 1695, and may, in fact, mark a watershed in the local's drive to organize the several thousand employes on the Berkeley campus.

In the past several months the union has scored some impressive victories in defending third world employes who are regularly passed over for merit increases and promotions.

Clara Johnson's victory is the result of a whole series of "hidden" gains that the union has made through its grievance procedure and its militancy. If the university intends to try keeping its tower ivory white, its in for a scrap.

—CONN HALLINAN

Parole sought for union pair

SANTA CLARA COUNTY — The Santa Clara Labor Council is attempting to secure parole for two members of Steelworkers Union Local 40028.

The two men, David Mendoz and Wayne Frorini, were sentenced to 90 days in jail after being arrested during the union's strike against Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co., last winter.

Neither of the men had any previous record of arrests, and both have families to support.

The arrests rose out of a dispute over the recruiting of imported strike breakers by the company. When the strikers attempted to halt the scabs from entering the plant, police arrested the two men.

On the LINE

IN THE midst of the killer smog and dim lights, the United Parcel Service created a minor storm when it gave 72-hour suspension notices to 20 black employes in New York for wearing black liberation buttons.

For the Big Apple that's really something because the wearing of the green, black and red colors of Pan-African solidarity is very, very widespread among people of all ages in the black community.

"The shirts are our property," said one UPS man. "We pay $3 for each shirt and we have to wash and press them. How can they tell us what to do with our hard earned money?"

The suspended men say there is a double standard at UPS. They say some men wear U. S. flags on their uniforms and go undeterred. They say when a manager was approached about this, he replied, "First you are an American."

A call was issued last week for other UPS workers to "show a united front" and "petition the company on its unfair labor practices."

• • •

When an arbitrator ruled against the black drivers, 4,000 driver responded and walked off the job July 30. By this Thursday the union members had halted all UPS service in the city.

Many of the drivers involved in the strike wore buttons calling for Irish, Jewish or Italian power and argued that the company rule violated their Constitutional right to free speech.

The strike halted delvery of a million parcels daily from stores and shops in most of Manhattan.

On July 31 representatives of the strikers were ordered to go to court to show cause why an injunction should not be ordered against the walkout.

District Court Judge Irving Ben Cooper laid a fine of $25,000 on Teamster Local 804 and assessed two local officials $2,500 a day for each day the strike continues.

The irony of the situation lies in the fact that the arbitrator who heard the case of the black drivers ruled favorably on one of their arguments and said U.S. flags could not be worn either.

Then suddenly the union leadership, which couldn't get too excited about the suspension of the black workers, got all worked up about the rulings on the flags. A week ago Local president Ron Carey was addressing a city hall rally exclaiming about how he had been a Marine and was not going to allow anyone to tell him he couldn't wear a flag.

By Wednesday the strike was in its seventh day and the UPS workers were appealing to others employed by the company to support them and wear the buttons of their choice. It's not the first time the button wearing controversy has hit UPS. At various times and places around the country have come reports of efforts to prevent drivers from wearing peace buttons.

—COMRADE

Angola guerrilla leader speaks

'Without aid of U.S., the Portuguese would be defeated within a year'

By BOB KAUFMAN

BERKELEY — This is the tenth year of the U. S. armed and financed war on the people of Angola, yet this revolution is almost unknown here.

Even the Left has paid little attention to the struggle in Africa's sixth largest country yet, "If U. S. and NATO aid were cut off from Portugal, the Portuguese colonial regime in Angola would be defeated in a year."

That is the view of Jose Condesse, who, under the nom de guerre of Y Toka, is commander in the Eastern Region of Angola of the fighting forces of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the MPLA.

Young, soft spoken, Y Toka came to the U.S. to participate in the World Assembly of Youth Conference, but also to help stimulate a movement here against U. S. support for the Portuguese colonial wars in Africa.

Portuguese colonial rule has been devastating for the people of Angola. Its population of 5.2 million is half what it was when the Portuguese began their African conquest five centuries ago. Today in Angola the Portuguese rule over an empire of forced labor in which 96% of the people are illiterate, there are only nine doctors per million people, and diseases like leprosy and scurvy are common.

NEAR SLAVERY

The near slavery known as "contract labor" provides the Portuguese with a labor force for its coffee plantations, and the whole extraordinarily brutal colonial system provides the U. S. with a "favorable climate of investment."

Investment the U. S. has aided to the tune of $400,000,000 annually in aid to the fascist regime. Most of that aid goes to fight Portugal's three colonial wars. Yes, three.

For in Mozambique on the east coast of southern Africa, as well as in Guinea Bissau on the west African coast, the people of Portugal's African colonies are deep into the fight for their liberation.

I interviewed Y Toka during his stop in Berkeley. He explained one reason for the great U. S. involvement in Angola.

"They exploit the oil. Gulf is the most important company. Also diamonds, with the English and the Dutch. Iron with the Germans.

"Now the U. S. is in the proces of making new investments in Angola. In exchange, Portugal receives a lot of aid. The other western countries give aid also. The U. S. sells planes, and also gives aid in the context of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization,"

But beyond direct U. S. investment, the imperialists have another stake in Angola.

"We are badly placed for imperialism. We are part of southern Africa, the center of Africa's riches. That is why our struggle is so long. We don't think the imperialist countries are going to leave the countries of southern Africa alone.

"Even the independent countries of southern Africa, since their economies depend on imperialism.. Congo Kinshasa, for instance, is a base for imperialism."

Despite the aid from the U. S., and from South Africa, the Angolan revolution has moved steadily forward, so that today one third of Angola is actually liberated from Portuguese control. I asked Commander Toka to describe life for the people in the liberated zones.

"50,000 square kilometers are liberated, five times the size of Portugla. 200,000 people live in the liberated zones. In these zones, the people are organized in each village. There are administrative institutions directed by our people, but the people elect their leaders, they aren't imposed by our movement.

REVOLUTIONARY CENTER

"We have created centers of revolutionary education for the training of cadres in politics, health, the military.

"Commerce has been set up, but we don't use money. We operate using barter. The movement sends materials and exchanges with the population. Everything in the liberated zones belongs to our people. There is no private property that gives advantages, but each family has a small plot of land.

"The prices of private trade are controlled by our movement; that is, the stores run by the people, and the stores that are private have the same prices.

"The standard of living has risen. Our focus is to adapt our economy to a modern one, especially to diversify. The colonialists have only exploited the riches they need, our goal is to produce more.

"Instead of working with axes, we are in the process of introducing agricultural machinery."

JOSE CONDESSE (Commander Y Toka) second from left, meeting with the leaders of the MPLA. They are, left to right: Commander Janginda, Toka, President Agostinho Neto, Commander Spartacus Monimambu, and Eastern Region Director Anibal De Melo.

The British Broadcasting Co. last year estimated that the Portuguese forces have at least 50,000 men in 1968 in Angola.

I asked Commander Toka to describe the war itself. How much of the liberated zones, for instance, are free from attack?

"There are zones where every day we suffer bombardments, and there are some zones you can stay in a month without seeing a plane."

SLAUGHTER

When the Angolan revolution began, Feb. 4, 1964, with the uprising in the largest city, Luanda, 50,000 Africans were slaughtered by the imperialists in the savage reprisals that followed. Yet today, the Portuguese are still herding the entire male population between 18 and 45 of the impoverished mother country to the African cauldron.

Over 40% of the entire Portuguese budget is spent on its African wars. Since 1968 women and the disabled have been conscripted to auxiliary military services.

But on the side of the Angolan people:

"First of all, we don't have any army. We have a people in arms. In the liberated zones we prepare self defense.

"Even in the regions that are still under the domination of the Portuguese, the Portuguese forces don't leave their barracks. We attack them with mobile units equipped with cannon, mortars, bazookas. But we don't neglect guerrilla actions. They continue to be the most effective means of struggle. The mobile units and the guerrillas work together.

"In the cities, in Luanda, we do more sabotage. Destroying the economy is the important thing, and also physically liquidating those responsible for the repression."

GREEN BERETS

Toka said that many Portuguese officers are trained at Green Beret camps in the U.S. There are also old Nazi officers training them. The common soldiers, those who survive, prefer to stay in Angola, where there is at least a chance of work, whereas in Portugal they can't get anything.

"There have been desertions from the Portguese army to the MPLA," Toka said. "In 1968, for example, 70,000 refused to go to Africa, but there is a lot of desertion. We receive them. Normally the Portuguese go to work with the Portuguese opposition."

Before the struggle began, there never were Angolan officers. "Our president, comrade Agostinho Neto, has said the Portuguese are in the process of forming cadres for our people, without wanting to."

The MPLA, which has led the Angolan struggle from the beginning, was founded in the 1950's as an anti-colonialist discussion group among Angolan intellectuals. By 1961 it had launched the first planned armed uprising.

I asked Toka if today the MPLA is a united front of different political currents and social classes of the Angolans, or does it think of itself as a single political party?

"In Angola," Toka explained, "the class problem doesn't arise. Ninety percent of our people are peasants. But in our struggle there are people of many tendencies. We have atheists, Christians and Communists also.

"We are already working to form a party, one party with a definite ideology, but without any outside influence.

"In spite of political and economic upheaval and the instability of the regime," Toka said, the other African countries give much support to the MPLA. Teams from the Organization of African Unity have toured the liberated zones.

South Africa, of course, is a different story. Its support for the Portuguese has grown steadily, until last year the MPLA discovered a battalion of South African troops actually fighting in Angola, armed with helicopters and fighter planes.

As for the Portuguese people, MPLA "has good relations with the Portuguese liberation groups that are clear on the question of colonial liberation," Toka said. "For example, we condemn the attitude of the Porttuguese social democrats towards Portuguese colonialism."

"Our struggle is not racial. We are fighting a colonial regime. If the Portuguese people (living in Angola) will help us, they can stay with us. Those who see their riches threatened with our independence can leave."

STOP COLONIALISM

From the socialist countries, the MPLA, Toka said, receives important aid. "All the socialist camps help us. The richer countries aid us more, but we receive political, material and diplomatic aid."

But the crucial aid the MPLA has so far not received is the political movement in the U. S. to stop its support of the Portuguese.

"The political mobilization of opinion is more important to us than material aid," from the U. S.

"To mobilize all the progressive forces in the U. S. to oppose the colonial war. To pressure the U. S. government to stop the aid to Portugal, to South Africa, and to stop the investments in South Africa, that is the most important."

The Liberation Support Movement works to spread the word on the struggles in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau. If you can lend your aid, or want more information, the LSM can be contacted at: P.O. Box 15210, Seattle, Wash. 98115, or 474 55th St., Apt. A, Oakland, Calif. 95609.

Commander Toka in Berkeley

Good & welfare

A joint is a class weapon

NEXT TIME somebody tells you we have equal justice under the law in this country, laugh. Tell them the saga of Lee Otis Johnson and the Smith College girls. Or, maybe you know a talented songwriter who could put it to music and then you could sing it in three part harmony. Be sure to say first it's a human tragedy and a study in black and white.

In August, 1968 an all-white jury in Houston, after 20 minutes of deliberation, found Johnson, a young black activist, guilty of selling one joint of grass to an undercover agent. The prosecution witness was the agent. The sentence was 30 years.

Johnson was sent first to some kind of rehabilitation center but he has spent the last year and a half in the maximum security section of notorious Ramsey Prison. Now comes word he has developed high blood pressure and is in the hospital.

There is an element of pitiful irony in all this. Black leaders of Houston are now demanding that Chief of Police Shaw be dismissed, following the July 26 slaying of another young black activist by police. Johnson, who insists the stuff was planted on him, was arrested two days after he denounced Shaw at a public rally.

So much for the first couple of verses. Now for the second part of the tale.

Last month two girls from fancy Smith College in Northampton, Mass. also stood in court on pot charges. Girls from up there don't get their names in the papers when they are naughty and these two were no exception.

IT SEEMS the pair of coeds were arrested last May when police spotted a mess of giggle weed potted on the window sill of their dormitory room. There was never any suggestion police had smuggled the plants under their trench coats, climbed the clinging ivy and planted them there. The girls were found guilty.

Well so much for all folks being equal, equal protection under the law, the prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment and things like that. Justice is either in Texas, or Massachusetts or neither of the two. It's not in both.

One Smith lovely was given a suspended sentence of 30 days and the other was placed on probation for 30 days.

As for where justice lies, I'll argue for none of the above. Both cases are evidence that all legislation in this country dealing with marijuana serve only as instruments for perverting the law and allowing police to disregard the constitution.

Lee Otis Johnson wasn't arrested because anybody in Texas was concerned about his health or morals or anybody else's. He was arrested because the police wanted him. If pot smoking is such a horrible thing, then what happened to the Smith girls is not likely to deter anyone from turning on or starting a farm.

One of them will have to keep her seeds dry and be a good girl until about Labor Day in order to avoid violating her probation; the other one won't have to wait a day.

THE SAGA should have a little sermon at the end. It should make it clear that all anti-marijuana legislation in this country is — intentionally or not — a weapon for political persecution — a weapon of class oppression. It is administered with a class bias.

For every two Smith girls, or big shot's sons or daughters who get off free, there are tens of thousands of young people, mostly with no money and no influence, who have neither harmed or stolen from anybody and yet languish in prisons. Yet the worst victim is Lee Otis Johnson and if anybody tries to tell you about respect for law, tell them to get Lee Otis out of jail and you might listen without tearful laughter.

—CARL BLOICE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

McSurely appeal

I am recently back from Washington, D.C., where I attended the trial of Al and Margaret McSurely for contempt of the McClellan Committee of the U.S. Senate.

They were convicted, as you may know by now, and each faces the possibility of a year in prison. Sentencing will take place later this month.

Many friends of SCEF and the McSurelys in the Washington area attended the trial too —and the courtroom was full for some part of the day on each of the five days of the trial. We appreciate this show of support.

Our attorneys — Morton Stavis and Nancy Stearns of the Law Center for Constitutional Rights and Dan Jack Combs of Pikeville, Ky. — did a beautiful job of presenting the far-reaching issues of the case. The only trouble was that the jury never heard most of it, because the judge had made up his mind that none of the background mattered — the illegal raids on the McSurely home, the illegal way in which the McClellan Committee got access to their personal records and correspondence, etc. He said the only issue was whether the McSurelys turned the material over to the committee—which of course they did not.

The thing that struck me as I sat there in the courtroom was how all the forces of authority had combined to try to crush the McSurelys — first, the coal operators and the local officials in Eastern Kentucky; and now all three branches of the Federal Government: the legislative branch through the McClellan Committee, the executive branch through the Justice Department, and the judicial branch through the courts.

The other thing I wondered about was why they were going to all this trouble. The government was really determined to win this case, and they put a lot of time and energy — and considerable conniving — into it. Was it just because they want the McSurelys in jail? That's part of it, of course, because we know there is a pattern of the powers-that-be to try to render ineffective any person who is organizing powerless people.

FINAL VICTORY

But I think it's more than that. I think the government wants a final victory in this case in order to set a precedent by which they can gain access to the records of every person and organization who challenges established policy. This is an integral part, I believe, of the blueprint for a police state that some frightened leaders of this country are planning.

That's why — in addition to the fact that we all love the McSurelys — it is important that we fight this case on appeal, and win it. We must appeal to the higher courts — and to the court of public opinion. That means we need money, and we need to get information on the case and its background to every person we can possibly reach throughout the country.

Will you help us? We'll be back in touch with you as our plans for a campaign develop and new literature is available. Right now, you can talk to people about the case, distribute copies of a prepared reprint — and help us financially. Our lawyers are serving without fee, but the expenses of the week-long trial in Washington were considerable, and we must pay them. We also need money to prepare for the appeal, and to get out information.

We have more background literature on the case in Louisville. Write for it, and send as large a contribution as you can to: SCEF, 3210 W. Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40211.

ANN BRADEN,
Louisville, Ky.

THE MC SURELYS
Target of mine owners.

This beautiful picture which was received last week from Liberation News Service is of Black Panther party activist Joan Bird after being released from prison in New York. Miss Bird, charged with plotting to bomb buildings in New York, was held 15 months in jail before her $100,000 bail could be raised. She has never been tried or convicted.

McCarthyism?

This is about an article by Gus Hall published July 25. In the last few years I have become a real fan of Hall's writings and so was doubly disappointed by 'Lambasting Phony Liberals.'

The entire article is off key but particularly I don't like 'McCarthyism has moved into the White House — lock, stock, Agnew and barrel.'' Imperialism in its dying really sick stage is generally horrible, stupid, cruel and criminal. The White House is now graced with a representative of the most reactionary class in the world. But to call that McCarthyism is misleading. McCarthyism developed in the U.S. during a time when the people were still under the spell of Rooseveltism.

It's not only the young people that have no respect for state power these days. Note how the strikers everywhere defy court injunctions. And how fast and hard welfare recipients fought back when Reagan cut the welfare budget. I am sure that Nixon and all his stooges wish they could push people around like McCarthy did . . . that is the power the state had then.

I for one am sure that never again will a capitalist government have the respect and obedience that was still given in the early 1950s. That reality should be included in any compari

In the last few months s
of my older 'Left' friends h
said that they were concer
about a return of McCarthy
They seemed unaware of
tremendous change in the p
cal climate. Because they
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—MARY MORAN,

More on tomorrow

I was much impressed
the letter of George L. Shoer
(PW 6-20). He points out
the book, "The World of To
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Old Left and the New Lef
read the book and have
over 200 copies, and have go
a great response from mos
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The World of Tomorrow sh
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now, but can't. It explodes
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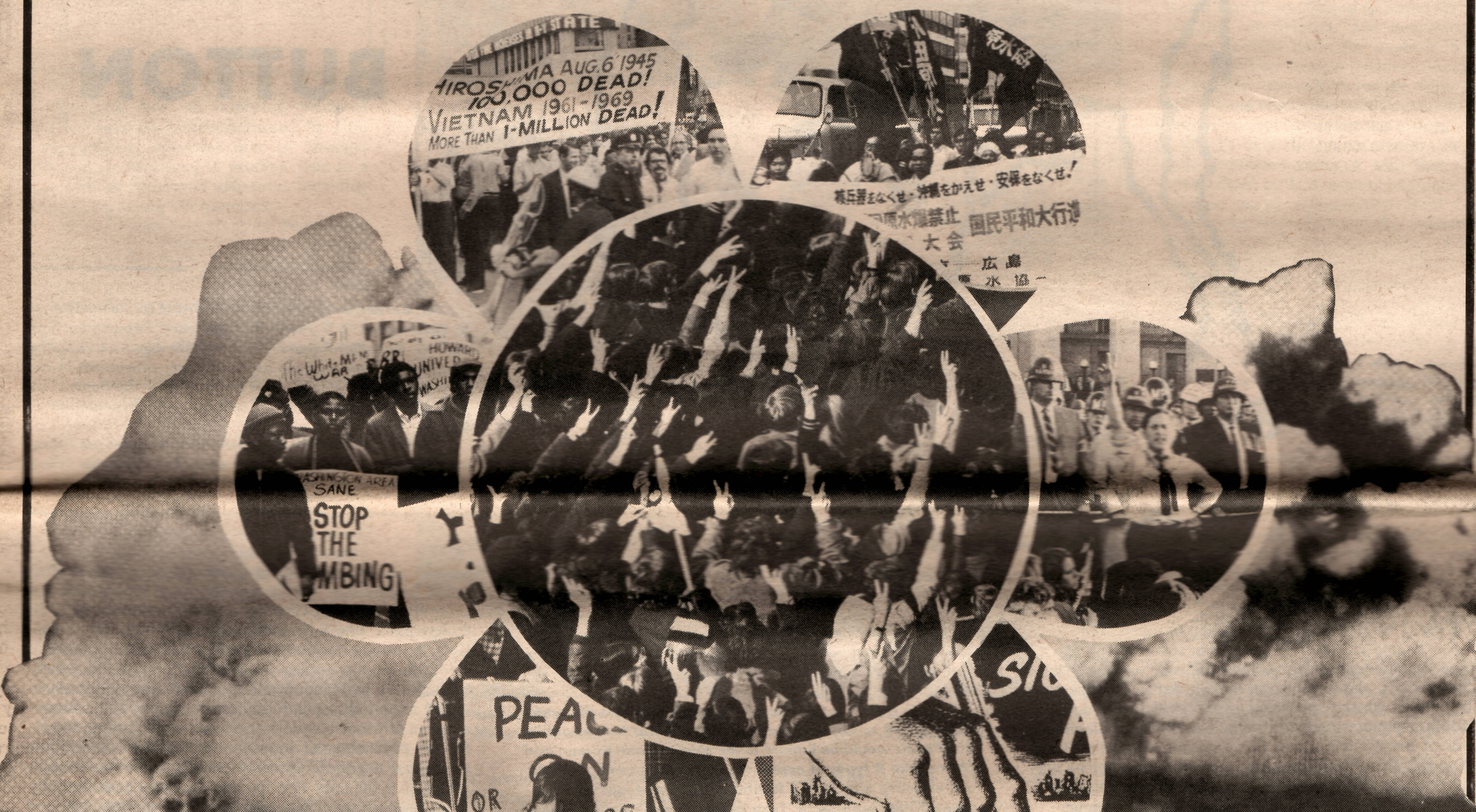
LUCILLE McNE
Yucca Va

WORLD MAGAZINE

AUGUST 8, 1970

25 YEARS


HIROSHIMA Aug.6 1945
100,000 DEAD!
VIETNAM 1961-1969
MORE THAN 1-MILLION DEAD!
核兵器をなくせ・沖縄をかえせ・安保をなくせ!
原水爆禁止
大会
国民平和大行進
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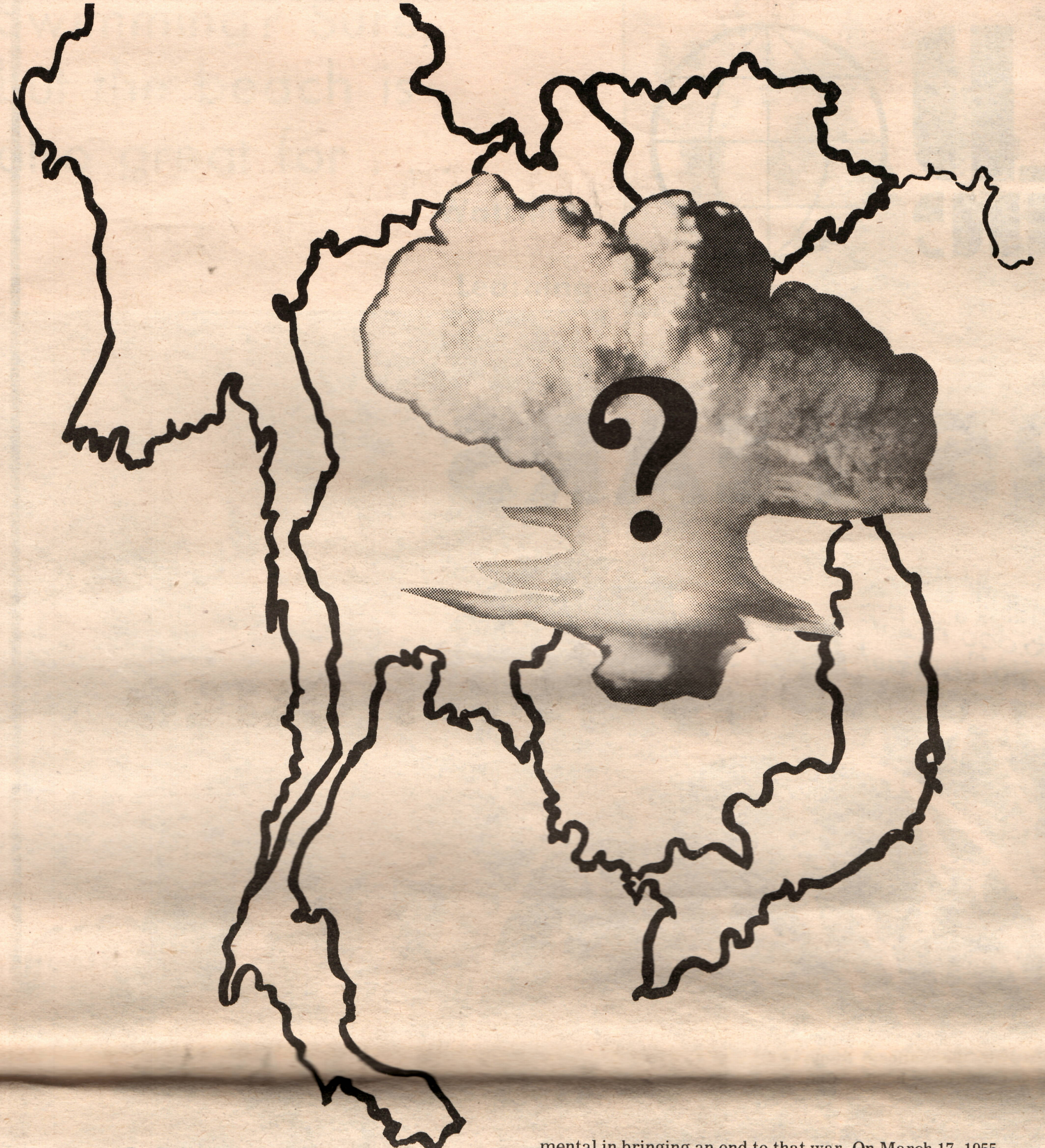
WILL NIXON PUSH THE BUTTON



Mr. Barnet, co-director of the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D.C., served in the State Department and the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency during the Kennedy Administration, and was later consultant in the Department of Defense. He is the author of the books, "Intervention and Revolution" (1968) and "Economics of Death" (1969).

In May, he addressed a meeting of the Business Executives Move for Vietnam Peace and New National Priorities. The text of the speech follows:

By RICHARD BARNET

The President's sudden decision to invade Cambodia dramatizes the dangers of permitting the war to drag on and exposes the American people to many risks. Specifically, the serious risk that nuclear weapons might be used in similar mistaken effort to achieve a decisive military victory must now be faced. There is a likelihood that if the war continues for many more months President Nixon will find himself in a position in which he may be strongly disposed to use tactical nuclear weapons in Indochina. The risk is based on the following evidence:

1. As of 1968 there were more than 5,500 nuclear weapons in the Southeast Asia area. Most of these weaons are aboard carriers and can be brought to Vietnam extremely rapidly. A substantial number of nuclear weapons are located on the mainland in Korea. Nuclear weapons are also located in Thailand, according to reliable reports of knowledgeable Pentagon officials and military officers.

2. Until 1965 the Commander in Chief of the Pacific (CINCPAC) had no plans or weapons capabilities to fight other than a nuclear war in Southeast Asia. During the Vietnam buildup both plans and weapons for non-nuclear war were developed. However, senior officers of the area still appear to subscribe to the view that nuclear weapons are "conventional." There is substantial military doctrine developed in the 1950s and early 1960s prescribing the specific circumstances under which nuclear weapons would be used in terrain such as Vietnam and their effects. In "Nuclear Weapons and Limited War," an article appearing in **Air University Review** (1960), General Frederic H. Smith, Jr. writes: "We cannot afford to lose friendly nations and territories to the USSR, Red China, or their satellites under any circumstances... The purpose of this article is to demonstrate that not only can the intelligent use of nuclear firepower in limited war give us the greatest possible opportunity to win such wars at minimum cost... but that it is highly probable that without the use of such weapons, our chances of winning in many areas are slim indeed." One of such areas described in detail is typical of Vietnam.

3. President Nixon appears to share the view expressed by General Eisenhower to his biographer that the threat to use nuclear weapons in Korea was instrumental in bringing an end to that war. On March 17, 1955, Mr. Nixon, then Vice President, told the Executive Club of Chicago,

"... Our artillery and our tactical air force in the Pacific are now equipped with atomic explosives which can and will be used on military targets with precision and effectiveness.

"It is foolish to talk about the possibility that the weapons which might be used in the event war breaks out in the Pacific would be limited to the conventional Korean and World War II types of explosives. Our forces could not fight an effective war in the Pacific with those types of explosives if they wanted to. Tactical atomic explosives are now conventional and will be used against the military targets of any aggressive force."

In his press conference of May 8, 1970, President Nixon pointedly observed that the days of incremental or piece-meal escalation were over. He defended the Cambodian adventure as a decisive step and hinted that there would be others in the event of major enemy action.

4. Twice before the United States has seriously considered the use of tactical nuclear weapons in Indochina. At the time of the Battle of Dienbienphu, Admiral Radford and John Foster Dulles proposed to French generals and political leaders that atomic bombs be used to relieve the garrison at Dienbienphu. The plan was known as "Operation Vulture."

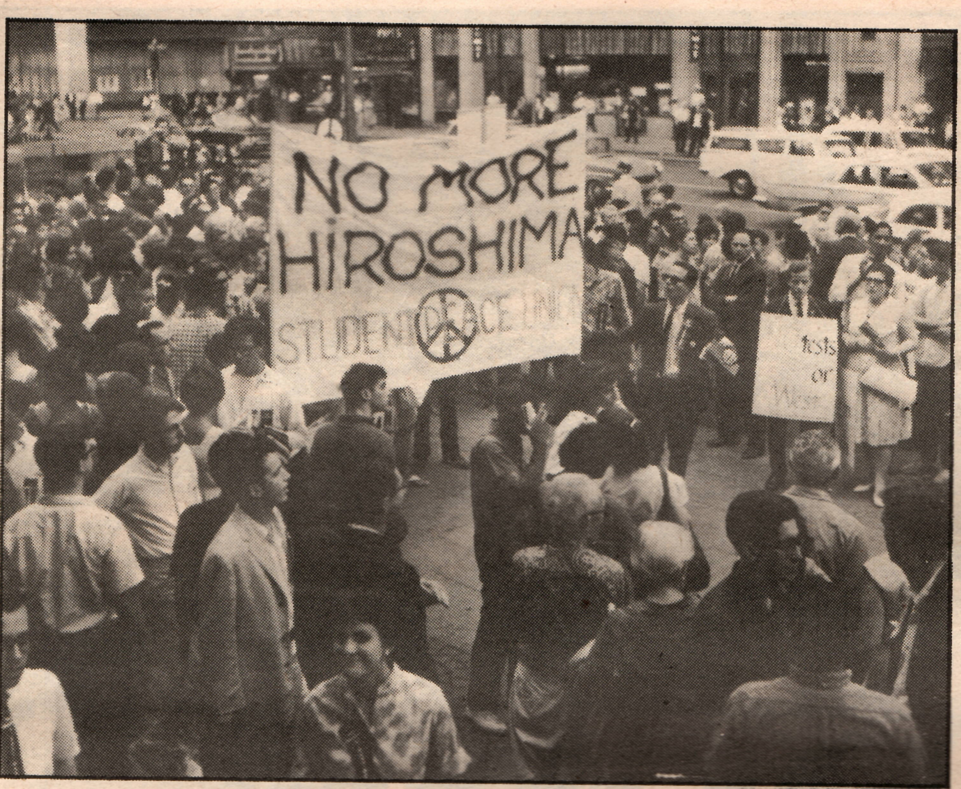
Under pressure from the military, President Johnson gave serious consideration to the use of tactical nuclear weapons to relieve the garrison at Khe Sanh in 1968. Reports that the White House was sounding out Congressional reaction to such a move elicited a strong public reaction and all such plans were dropped.

5. The most plausible evidence that there is a substantial risk is the lack of alternative military options given the character of the war and the "Vietnamization" program. Let us assume that President Nixon does reduce the American force level in Vietnam to 200,000 or less and confines them to enclaves. Assume further that at such point the North Vietnamese and the NLF launch major offensives against South Vietnamese forces, a highly probable contingency unless they believe that the U.S. means to pull all its troops out in a reasonable time. It is equally likely that they will overrun the South Vietnamese army, thus leaving the U.S. with the options of executing a Dunkirk-like evacuation, sitting idly by in enclaves while the forces they are supposedly there to protect are slaughtered, or carrying out a sudden dramatic escalation. The possibilities of escalation are severely limited. Bringing massive numbers of U.S. troops back would be tactically and politically impossible. Bombing the North would be tactically irrelevant, since the enemy forces would already be in the South. Under these highly plausible circumstances the pressure would mount to explode a nuclear weapon as a demonstration of American will. It would be justified as the ultimate psychological pressure to convince Hanoi that they must negotiate on our terms. It should not be forgotten that the only time nuclear weapons have actually been used in war, the sole justification was **"to save lives."**

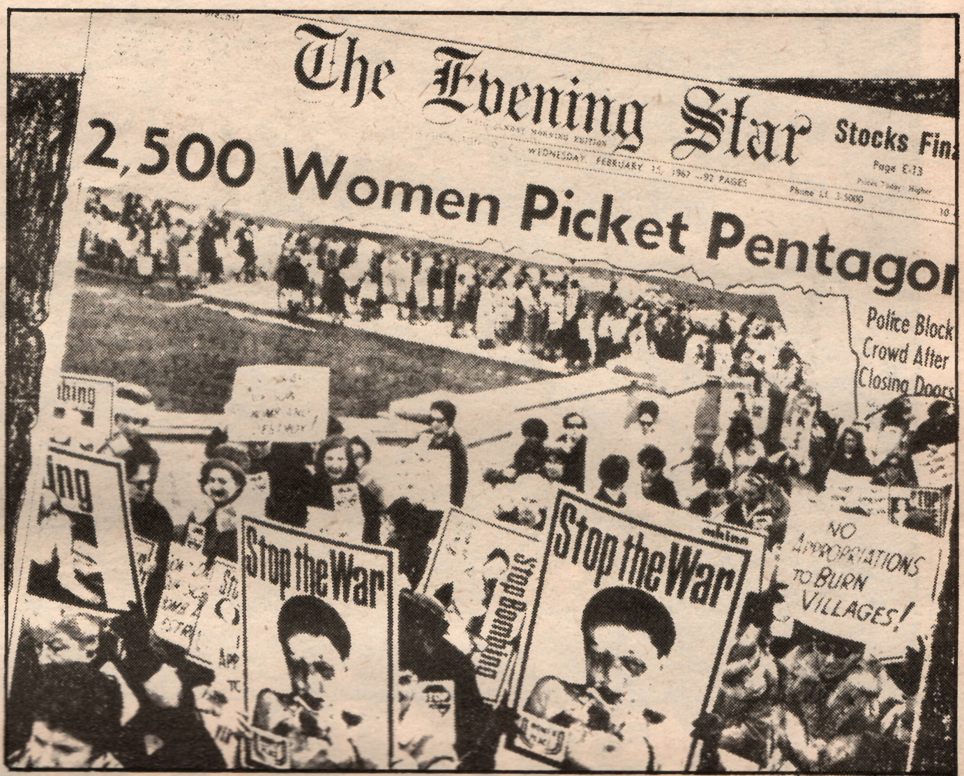
6. It is impossible to know how substantial these risks are, although it is clear from the structure of the military, military doctrine, the President's own past thinking, and the developing situation on the battlefield, that the risks are not trivial. Once such weapons are used, events will move very fast and it will be exceedingly difficult for public or Congressional protest to have any effect. The only effective Congressional role in such a world tragedy is to prevent it. The Congress should press for a much stronger and clearer denial from the President that the use of nuclear weapons is being considered in Indochina than the perfunctory statement recently issued by a low-level spokesman. The Congress should also inquire why nuclear weapons are present in Thailand and on the fleet operating in and around the waters of Indochina and take appropriate legislative steps to secure their removal.

There is no reason, if in fact we are not going to use those nuclear weapons, that they should be there. The threat that we are going to use them, or reserve the options to use them, can only have the effect of bringing this war into a much greater conflagration and convince the other side that we have absolutely no intention of negotiating or of getting out.

I raise the prospect of the use of nuclear weapons, horrible as it is, because although it is something apparently mad, people should confront it in a straightforward fashion. The lack of public protest and demonstration of real public anger will, by the momentum of events, allow the President to take the fateful chance. So I would ask all of you to raise your voices, write, protest, and demand that these nuclear weapons not be used and that they be taken out of the area.



World Magazine



The Evening Star

2,500 Women Picket Pentagon

Police Block Crowd After Closing Doors

WSP Memo

New Dimensions for Peace

By MARGRIT PITTMAN

NEW YORK

Trudi Young was two years old when the first A-Bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki 25 years ago (Aug. 6 and 9, 1945). Today she is the National Coordinator of Women Strike for Peace, involved in trying to end the war in Indochina and prevent the use of atomic weapons.

In her cluttered, poster-decorated office in N.Y., Mrs. Young noted that President Nixon's administration is responsible for the dropping of two-and-a-half times the explosive strength per week as was visited on Hiroshima with the dropping of the first A-bomb (50,000 tons of explosives are being dropped weekly in Indochina). "And there are 6,000 nuclear warheads in Southeast Asia to be used at the President's command," she says.

We interviewed Mrs. Young to get her impression of the changes that had taken place in the movement in the atomic age.

"The perception of those in the peace movement has deepend," she said. "They are gaining an awareness that all issues before the people are related. When I was on campus the slogan was 'Ban the Bomb,' and we campaigned against fallout shelters. The central issue then was nuclear disarmament." Now, she says, people are learning that even ending the war in Indochina is not enough, that the wars there and elsewhere stem from the same evils, that war and racism are part of a pattern, that poverty cannot be eased until national priorities are changed. "Hiroshima is just an example of what the system does. The new understanding in the peace movement is that it relates to housing, poverty, the black movement, all minority peoples."

In the eight years since she entered "the movement" Mrs. Young has put her energies into many aspects of the peace and civil rights movements. She has worked for integration, the American Friends Service Committee, inner city problems, the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, draft counseling, and, just prior to her present job, she was a national coordinator for the New Mobilization Committee.

The new aspect of the peace movement, the "new perception," as Mrs. Young calls it, was reflected in the Strategy Action Conference held in Milwaukee on June 27-28.

"Milwaukee was a tangible attempt by peace and human rights forces to find ways and programs of broadening the resistance, of grappling with things together," she said. The conference was attended by representatives of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Black Panthers, the labor movement, and by Chicanos and Communists, among others. The steering committee, for the first time in the peace movement, manifested a substantial black-white unity: there were 11 black leaders among the 40 on the platform. The conference made another breakthrough: it established fraternal ties with the National Rank and File Action Conference held in Chicago the same weekend.

Now, regional conferences will be held, this month and next, in a score of areas throughout the country. "They will consider the proposals made in Milwaukee and adapt them to their localities," Mrs. Young said. "Then this will be reported back to the national coordinating committee. It is new to have this kind of procedure and I think it will be very effective."

The conference decided to support the petition to the United Nations on Genocide, the demand of the National Welfare Rights Organization for a $5,500 minimum annual income for a family of four, to work with labor groups on anti-war programs, and to support the Chicano Moratorium on August 29 in Los Angeles. Other proposals were referred to area conferences for consideration. One of these is for a long march, or series of marches, originating in places like New Haven, where the Panther trial is being held; in Kent, Ohio, and Jackson, Miss., where students have been killed.

But there will also be trekking to the polling booth, Mrs. Young indicated. Bella Abzug for Congress is the most important campaign as far as Women Strike is concerned," she said. "Of course local groups will support other peace candidates, but this is the first time that Women Strike has a candidate who has made her active role in that organization an important part of the campaign."

Mrs. Young feels that a decisive change in the movement came with the invasion of Cambodia and the student massacres. "The student strike (after the Kent shooting) was really the time students of very different viewpoints acted together. Students with radical views and those who work within the system all participated in these big actions, and that is how the movement must work.

"I think the students pointed the way. We not only need to look forward, but we must devise tactics for unity."

World Magazine

Japan Press Service

Top left: Demonstration near Bryant Park, New York, on Hiroshima Day 1962

Top: Washington report of WSP demonstration, February 1967

Center: Mrs. Lorraine Gordon of WSP presents message of solidarity to women of Hiroshima from U.S. women, August 6, 1962

Bottom: Okinawan representative addressing 15th World Conference Against A and H Bombs, Hiroshima, August 1969

THE GARBAGE STORY

By RICK NAGIN

Last June, after five sanitation collections were missed in one week, the residents of the Brownsville section of Brooklyn began to pile their garbage in the street and set it on fire. The police arrived and made arrests. A crowd assembled and marched in protest to the local precinct. The people were angry when they returned; they began to overturn garbage cans and strew garbage into the street. Fires were set. Stores were broken into and looted.

Uncollected garbage may not provoke riots in every community, but garbage is piling up throughout the nation and the public is growing increasingly impatient. We are approaching a national garbage crisis. More solid waste is being generated than can be collected and disposed of. Existing facilities are rapidly being exhausted and public health disaster of enormous proportions is a definite possibility. The problem has been described in numerous reports prepared by universities and government agencies but the government is doing little besides exhortation.

Approximately a million tons of refuse are produced each day by homes, stores and factories in the U.S. This is increasing by more than 4% a year, twice as fast as population growth. At this rate daily garbage production will double in 15 years.

Collecting all this refuse is extremely difficult, especially since the equipment used is generally run-down, unsafe and obsolete. At any one time 30% of the sanitation trucks in New York City are out of commission. Cities, lacking the funds for more modern equipment and an adequate work force, end up filthy. "Never. . .has the city been as dirty as it is today," John J. DeLury, President of New York's Uniformed Sanitationmen's Association, said last spring.

With the outdated and inadequate methods in use, collecting garbage is extremely arduous and hazardous work. Men who load sanitation trucks in New York City lift three to four tons a day. Rather alarming rates of injury and illness have been found among these men. Dr. Joseph Cimino, Director of Health and Safety for New York's Sanitation Department, told **World Magazine** that after a thorough study he found that the disabling injury rate for the city's sanitationmen was higher than for any major industry. The rate was twenty times higher than the average for all industry and five times higher than the second most injury-prone industry, underground mining. The severity rate, in terms of the number of days lost per million man-hours, was exceeded only by mining, lumbering and general construction and was twice the average for all industry.

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New York sanitationman displays hand mangled in truck machinery.

As for illness, Cimino found that sanitationmen had the highest rates of heart disease and arthritis. Heart disease was twice that found for men in the same age group and the arthritis rate was almost five times higher than for laborers generally. Cimino attributes much of the illness and injury to the poor safety design of the collecting trucks and of the collection system in general. Men slip carrying heavy loads which could have been put in standardized containers and loaded by machine. Hands are mangled in loading machinery, and the trucks, which provide their drivers with poor visibility, are frequently involved in traffic accidents. Even the high heart disease rate is suspected of being related to the fact that the men face high levels of exhaust gas when they load trucks from the back.

Samuel Kearing, former sanitation commissioner of New York, says that "in the U.S., solid waste disposal must rank as **the** most primitive major industry we have." For a country that can put men on the moon and build anti-missile missiles the technology involved in most refuse disposal has not advanced much beyond the invention of the truck. Eighty-three percent of all municipal solid wastes is loaded in trucks, transported to vacant land or shore areas and dumped. This technique, which may be slightly refined in some cases, is known as "landfill." Another 12% of municipal refuse is burned in generally run-down obsolete incinerators which contribute a great deal of air pollution. The remaining 5% is dealt with in a variety of ways, primarily by sewage. Coastal cities used to dump their waste at sea, but the garbage killed marine life and ended up on beaches and the practice was banned after a Supreme Court ruling in 1933.

Landfill may be a rational way to handle waste for small towns with surplus land and minimal refuse but it leads to serious problems in urban areas where 70% of the American people live. Decomposing garbage in landfill areas produces methane gas which has led to fires and explosions. Other decomposition products are washed out by rain and can pollute the ground water. Landfills are also fertile breeding grounds for rats, flies and other vermin. In order to control this problem, refuse in landfill areas is supposed to be covered with a six inch layer of compacted dirt each day. The area is then known as a "sanitary landfill." However, the Public Health Service surveyed the 12,000 landfill areas in the U.S. several years ago and concluded that 94% were "unacceptable and represent disease potential, threat of pollution and land blight. By no stretch of the imagination do these sites resemble a sanitary landfill."

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For all its drawbacks landfill has had at least one advantage: low cost. Little capital investment has been required and over 80% of the cost has been the necessary expense of collection. Unfortunately this advantage is rapidly disappearing. The problem is that American cities have run out of space. As of this year no more landfill areas exist within the city limits of San Francisco, Washington and Philadelphia. As a stopgap measure these cities are using land in adjacent counties; this is expected to be exhausted by 1972. New York will run out of landfill space in 1974. if not sooner. These cities, together with Milwaukee, have all considered the possibility of hauling their garbage by rail to rural locations. But in every case the cost has proved exorbitant. Rural dumping is quite justly unpopular with the residents of the recipient areas. They generally organize to prevent it or at least, demand too high a price for the use of their land. It was calculated that rail haul would nearly quadruple dumping costs for Washington, D.C. Even Tucson, Arizona, surrounded by uninhabited desert, found that it would be too expensive to haul its garbage out of the city when it runs out of landfill space in 1972.

As dumping becomes increasingly difficult, cities are turning more and more to the other major means of waste disposal, incineration. Here again, however, no real solution is in sight. The Public Health Survey mentioned earlier found that 75% of municipal incinerators were inadequate. According to MIT's solid waste engineering expert, Professor David Wilson, "the U.S. has a legacy of some of the worst incinerators in the world — underdesigned, undersized and, in general, poorly operated." A Washington Post survey earlier this year found that at least six of Washington's seven incinerators failed to meet the city's air pollution standards and that they were all so decrepit that none was expected to last more than two years. Professor Wilson says that no American incinerator is equipped with electrostatic precipitation, a technique which removes 90-100% of all particulate matter (soot). Such incinerators have been in use in Europe since 1927. American incinerators operate in the 40-80% range. In the words of Jennings Randolph, chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Works, "The present methods of handling and disposing of solid waste are actually polluting our environment."

Since existing facilities are inadequate, there are plans to construct giant new incinerators with better pollution controls. But U.S. cities are poor and incinerators are expensive, so few have gotten beyond the planning stage. The first incinerator slated for New York has been on the books for ten years and the final plans have still not been completed. It will cost $80 million, exactly one-half of the present operating budget of the city's sanitation department. Three other incinerators are also being planned, each of which is expected to cost at least twice as much. Even if all the planned incinerators could be built by 1980, which is highly unlikely, they would still be able to handle only three-quarters of the expected refuse.

One can only speculate on the consequences to a city which failed to collect and dispose of its garbage. A report, prepared by the National Academy of Sciences National Research Council in 1966, pointed out that garbage is the important source of food for rats and other rodents. In a sanitation crisis the rat population would undoubtedly grow and eventually come in contact with the wild rodent population, which is known to carry bubonic plague. In addition, the report stated that a cubic foot of garbage can generate 75,000 flies, which are known to be carriers of just about any infectious disease including typhoid,

A 1966 report by the National Academy of Sciences states that a major reason full advantage is not taken of known technology is "the lack of clear profit potential." "The country's heritage of wastefulness," the report says, "is derived from an economic system that stimulates consumption to justify expanded production, thus leading to ever-increasing volumes of solid wastes resulting from the production, packaging, distribution and use of consumer goods."

—"Waste Management and Control," National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, 1966.

tuberculosis, anthrax, plague, leprosy, cholera, diarrhea and dysentery.

The major hope for avoiding a public health disaster is that people are becoming increasingly aroused and are demanding an end to the garbage crisis. In principle, the problem can be solved and experts agree that the solution lies in two areas which are being nearly totally ignored in the United States. These are waste prevention and waste utilization. Waste prevention means limiting throw-away containers and restraining manufacturers from introducing "built-in obsolescence" into their products. Waste utilization means, on the one hand, the salvaging and recycling of discarded materials (primarily paper, glass, metals, wood and plastics) and, on the other, converting waste into usable things such as fertilizer, fuel gas, construction material and heat.

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Both goals can be achieved but both involve conflict with existing private interests. As campaigns have mounted in the past few years against disposable bottles, cans and packages, the container industry, with annual sales of more than $25 billion, has fought back. According to one packaging executive, "Our great economy and our soaring standards of living are based on the rapid movement of enormous numbers of attractively packaged, easy-to-find, easy-to-buy products." Virginia H. Knauer, President Nixon's Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs, said that the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute spent $7.5 million in 1969 to promote the use of non-returnable soft-drink bottles among teen-agers. "People want disposable bottles," declared the "Litter Fact Book," a pamphlet published by the Institute. On the other hand, a poll conducted in Minneapolis last April indicated that 70% of the people in that city favored banning no-return bottles and 90% were willing to return bottles and cans for reuse. At the present time 90% of all packaging materials are discarded and they account for about 15% of municipal waste. These figures are rising.

As for deterring "built-in obsolescence," Samuel Kearing and Senator William Proxmire (D-Wisc) have proposed charging manufacturers for the disposal of their goods. The federal government has not pursued this idea and Kearing points out that industries would abandon any state which took such a strong measure by itself.

There used to be considerable salvage and reuse of municipal waste but since World War II the practice has been in decline. At the present time, according to a Public Health Service report, "salvage of municipal wastes is carried out on a very minor scale at landfills, incinerators and in some composting plants. All of the salvage plants which were operated in the U.S. during and following World War II have been closed down."

Salvaged materials are often more expensive to process than virgin resources. Manufacturers often have heavy investments in the mines and forests which produce raw materials and this is encouraged by depletion allowances. Kearing states that "as sanitation commissioner, I was unable to find a single paper manufacturer interested in discussing the recycling of paper." A Houston waste conversion entrepreneur has also found that he cannot sell salvaged paper. And paper accounts for 60% of municipal waste!

The utilization of refuse is much more highly evolved in Europe and Japan where per capita waste production is only one-sixth that in the U.S. Much of this involves advanced incinerator technology. In France, Italy and West Germany the heat from soot-free incinerators generates electric power and is used for district heating. The slag is used for construction material. A pyrolysis unit in Denmark heats refuse in the absence of oxygen to produce fuel gas and municipal heat. Hartmut Borsel, a solid waste engineer at the University of California (Santa Barbara), reports that the heat content of American refuse is twice that in Europe and could supply heat for one-sixth of the population or cover the electric power needs of every household. This would not make incineration profitable but it would substantially reduce sanitation costs. Of course, this might be opposed by the profit-making power industry.

In addition, European refuse is converted to fertilizer. In 1963 25% of the municipal waste in the Netherlands was converted to fertilizer and this is true of nearly all of Moscow's refuse. Again, in the United States, this cannot be done at a profit.

Europe is technologically ahead of the U.S. in the area of garbage collection as well. European cities have standardized garbage cans with dust and fly proof lids. The cans are designed to be rolled rather than carried to a truck which lifts, empties and returns them automatically. American cities, such as New York, have found it necessary to purchase equipment such as bulky object collectors and metal shredders in West Germany. According to one solid waste expert, "No other Western democracy approaches our low level of municipal services in the solid-waste area."

Despite the possibility of technical solutions, no comprehensive program has been developed to deal with the garbage problem here. Ecology organizations and groups, such as the Girl Scouts, have waged campaigns to get people to turn in used bottles and cans. There have also been a number of community uprisings such as in Brownsville.

Though public pressure succeeded in getting Congress to pass the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965, under which the federal government gives matching grants to municipalities to help develop local disposal programs, the total appropriation is less than $20 million a year.

Robert Finch, former Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in testimony last year before Senator Edmund S. Muskie's Air and Water Pollution Subcommittee, made it clear that the Nixon administration opposed any big increase in federal funds for local solid waste disposal systems. Richard D. Vaughan, Federal Director of the Bureau of Solid Waste Management, estimates that $4.5 billion is needed to "upgrade existing collection and disposal practices to a satisfactory level." This is the amount that is now spent nationally on municipal solid waste management each year. It is also the amount spent every two months in Vietnam.

All around the town. . .

World Magazine

Sheldon Ramsdell

World Magazine

The above photos were taken on the upper West Side (top), the Bronx (center), and the Lower East Side in New York City.

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By NORA NORTH

Bonnie Bramble

The Daily World's Nora North, author of the article, cuts the hair of Cathy Olsen of the People's World, also a member of the Brigade.

It is still dark outside. My feet, especially around the heels, throb and ache. My hands, covered with raw blisters not yet turned callouses, feel as though they weigh ten pounds apiece. My fingers are swollen, especially on the left hand, the hand that grabs the cane, and the middle finger doesn't even bend because of the swelling in the joint.

I am rising along with 686 other young North Americans, the Second Venceremos Brigade, who have come to Cuba to help in an historic sugar harvest, the zafra.

"De pie!" ("On your feet!"), roars out of the loudspeaker. It is 5:15. "De pie!" — loud, cruel, crashing across the camp, into your tent, under your mosquito netting, through your head which had just touched its pillow a few hours before.

Other women in the tent begin to stir and emerge from their sleeping bags, legs swung over top or bottom bunks, tender bare feet on the pebble floor. You dress swiftly because you want to get to the toilet before the line forms, Cuban underwear, Cuban workshirt, Cuban work pants, Cuban socks, Cuban work boots which your aching hands struggle to get on and your swollen fingers struggle to lace up, a bandanna over your hair, a straw hat over that, espejuelos (goggles) to protect your eyes from the pointy cane leaves. You stick your gloves in your back pocket, grab your toothbrush and tooth paste and run up to the outdoor sinks and an already-formed line of silent figures waiting for toilets.

From there you go to your machete rack and see if you can get one of the files to sharpen your machete; if not, you go on further down the neat pebble paths to the dining room, a huge, thatched open structure, for your breakfast of cafe con leche (coffee with milk), a roll and, sometimes, an orange.

At breakfast people usually eat individually, on the run, very little conversation, still too sleepy for much humor or chatter. And then it is time to report to your machete rack where your work brigade gathers to leave for the fields. It is not yet 6:15 a.m.

The 25 work brigades, arranged by the Cubans while we were still on the boat from Canada, were formed according to region, (e.g., many New York brigades, Boston brigade, etc.) Each one contains about 30 people, of mixed composition in sex, race and nationality (Cuban and U.S.), and is headed by a young Cuban man, the "jefe."

Our pre-dawn trek to the fields is one of the most beautiful and eerie things about this whole experience. Close to 1,000 people fan out in all directions, machetes and clay water jugs in hand, mostly silent, across a huge valley with lone palms silhouetted against rolling blue-green hills, here and there a lone horse or bull and all of it dwarfed by a tremendous dome of sky, an unobstructed 180 degrees of purple and fuscia fingers of dawn. Sometimes we have to walk two or three miles to the field we will work in that day. If it has rained the night before the red dirt of the paths has turned to terra cotta mud, making it more and more difficult to walk. You have to stop walking frequently and scrape the mud off your boots with a stick or you will find yourself six inches taller and ten pounds heavier.

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I am always awed by this walk. It is a time of great peace and tranquility, when internally I feel a precious balance with the external world. Living in Cuba under socialism, even temporarily, means the removal of the pressure of day-to-day survival that one must daily come up against at home. There is tremendous release of spirit when you are not beseiged by the problems of losing or not having a job, or paying your bills, or getting proper medical care, of having a place to live or adequate clothing. Even in the microcosm of the Cuban system that was our camp (we lived the same as all Cuban agricultural workers in camps), we learned what it is to live under socialism. We existed for eight weeks totally without money. There was a free medical office in the

Liberation News Service

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camp, a free laundry, we were fed in a communal dining room as all Cuban workers, we were provided with two sets of work clothes, including socks and boots. Entertainment and education are provided by the camp direction. The individual is no longer dependent on **anybody** for anything, and one's life becomes an integral part of a larger whole. Collective life and discipline increase self-respect and we all experienced this through our partipation in the zafra.

We reach our field for the day and break up into our "parejas" (pairs), and start cutting the cane right away. Everything now is wet and slimy from the night's moisture; in a few hours everything will be baked dust dry and brittle from the mid-day sun.

The work is hard. As Fidel says, "Manual cane cutting is incompatible with Communism." Most of us agree with him. We work 8½ hours a day, 5½ days a week. We don't have our labor divided on the basis of sex the way the first Brigade did, with men cutting and women piling the cane. All of us cut, and the last half hour of the morning session and the last half hour in the afternoon each pair piles the cane it cuts. There are times during the day when I actually feel I can't cut another stalk, or take another breath, but, somehow, I manage. At times exhaustion makes me irritable, begin to hate my partner; he or she is going too fast or too slow, or cutting into my row or leaving me part of his row to do. There are other times when I feel magnificent, when my body and machete seem like one unit, or when the end of the field is in sight, or when my brigade has gone over its daily quota of cane.

Every night the Cubans provide us with a political or cultural activity: films three nights a week, a Cuban educational program once a week, a North American educational program for the Cubans once a week, and a cultural performance followed by a party on Saturday nights. Saturday afternoon, after the morning of work in the canefields, the entire brigade has a meeting with the camp leadership when we are informed of the national progress of the harvest and we discuss ideological questions pertaining to the life of the camp. After that we break up into our work brigades and grapple with the question of improving our production, usually centering in one form or another around the problems of discipline, male chauvinism and racism. The Cubans encourage us to grow through criticism and self-criticism.

We had many special days that combined international solidarity and cane-cutting work. International brigades from various revolutionary countries came to our camp and cut cane with us — North Vietnamese, South Vietnamese, North Koreans, and other Latin Americans and, of course, Fidel Castro himself.

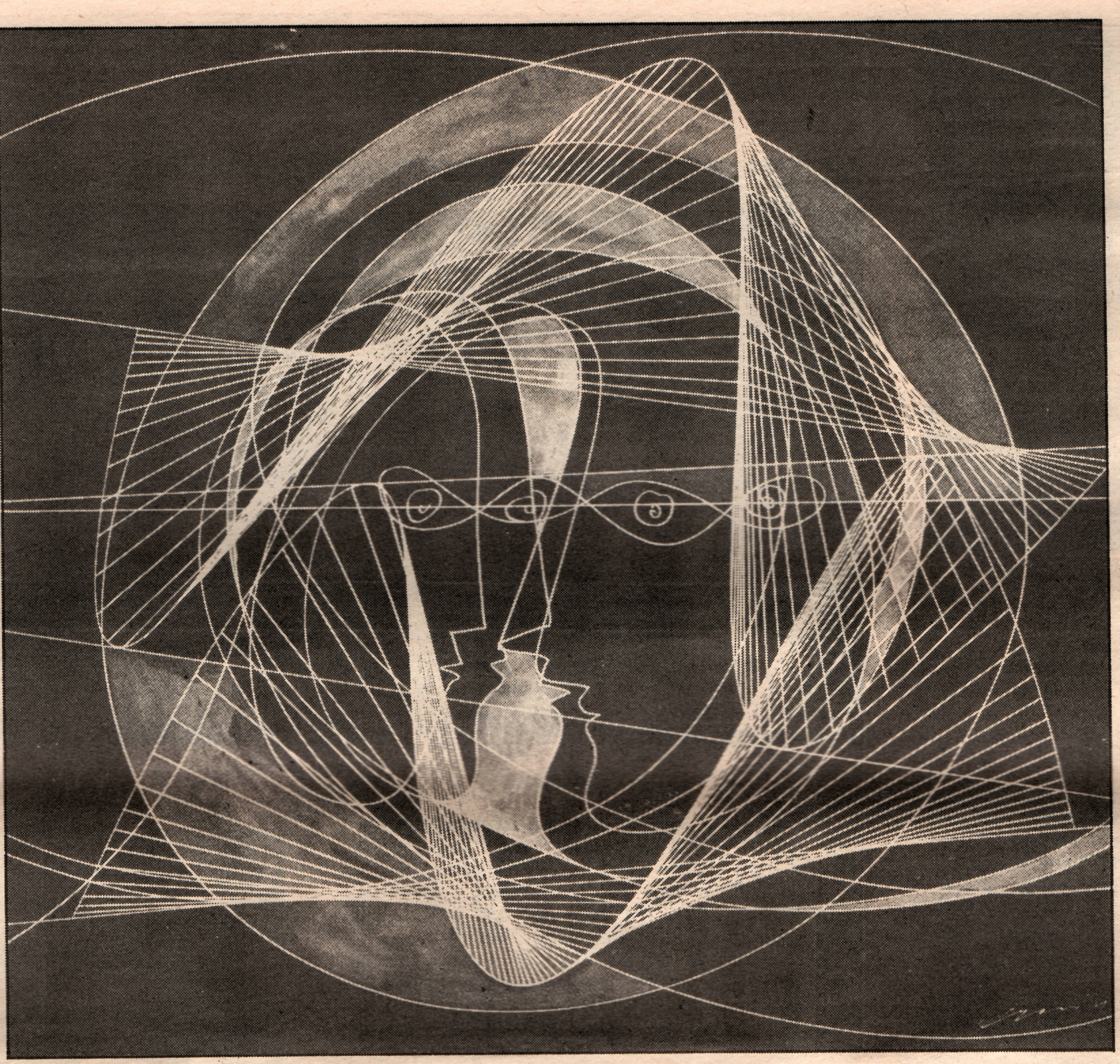
We cut for six weeks. Then for two weeks, the Cubans took us on a tour across the country, from the Isle of Youth on the west all the way to Oriente province on the east. "Now that you have helped to defend our revolution," they said, "we want you to see that which you have defended."

And so our caravan of 25 buses (one for each work brigade), an ever-present ambulance, and a fleet motorcycle escort took us from village to village, town to town and province to province. We stayed in universities and agricultural schools. We visited historical sites of the revolution, including Playa Giron, where the Bay of Pigs invasion took place, a flat, hot city. A tremendous fishing school is now located there.

We visited citrus farms and children's boarding schools, like the Topas de Collantes on top of a mountain. We met students, peasants, Communist youth and triumphant athletes just back from the Pan American Games. The tour was fascinating and exciting. Curiously enough, though, we all felt slightly let down after the intensity we had felt while we were ctting. People I spoke to, who had been on the first brigade, also felt the same way. During the weeks of work we felt less like tourists and had experienced the exhilaration of working side by side with our Cuban brothers and sisters in a common effort to defeat imperialism.

Bonnie Bramble

Clockwise, starting at top: Venceremos Brigade arrives at Isle of Youth; debarkation of Brigade on arrival in Havana; a South Vietnamese, cutting cane with the Venceremos, shows two Americans how to sharpen a machete; at the women's sinks; cutting the cane; a cane cutter pauses; makeshift beauty parlor; relaxation on Saturday night. Photos by Prensa Latina, except where otherwise noted.



A man who knows what paradise is

By BARROWS DUNHAM

THE URGENCY OF MARXIST-CHRISTIAN DIALOGUE, BY Herbert Aptheker. Harper & Row, 1970, 196 pp. $6.95

> **And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.**
>
> **Matthew 25: 40**

This book is a kind of enchantment, the work of a scholar quietly, insistently faithful to scholarship, so that, having heard everything, he requires to be heard. He securely has the power, otherwise elfin and swift to disappear, of telling us how things, being as they are, are properly to be judged.

Herbert, like Charity, is patient and kind, not easily provoked. He is himself part of the omnipotent hyphen that unites "Judeo" with "Christian." He has an ancient and providential message: we can be saved.

No doubt he had the message to begin with, as any sensible man would. The message has carried him through names that are nameless, words that are wordless, infinite thrashings and tumblings with the palpable truth. Thus he discovers what he knew, and knows what he has discovered. That is what scholarship is.

To be saved, we must all be together — all but the few helplessly unregenerate and mad. The ground of this union is asserted in Matthew 25:40. Everything depends, morally and politically, on what we do for the least of these our brethren, the wretched of the earth. If we so act as to keep them least and wretched, our race is ruined. If we so act as to set them free, our race is saved.

I think that no one can be either Christian or Marxist who does not accept, as the ground of all his actions, Matthew 25:40. Upon this text, which prescribes an entire ethics and politics, every Christian will be a Marxist, every Marxist a Christian; every other believer of the sort will take the one common and inspired ground. We are to make all men safe, resourceful, and happy.

Christianity is old, to an age of almost two thousand years. It has been gently organized — under that wisest of organizers, Paul; it has been strictly organized; it has been tyrannically organized. It has been an empire, maintained by murder; it has all the while been a ministry to the lost. If you want to know what politics really is, with all its lusts and yearnings, you will find that knowledge in the crimes and agonies of the Christian Church. You will find it also in the behavior of a revolution that came lately and that has firmly, but at the same time barely, survived.

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Harmony, unity, said the great Heraclitus, is "an attunement of opposite tensions, like that of the bow and the lyre." In this review I have begun with the unity among Christians and Marxists — indeed among all men who are not mere feeders upon other men. Aptheker begins, as a scholar well may, with the oppositions, the disagreements. These are, in the main, two:

1. Is the cosmos, reality, coextensive with the "natural order," the world of space and time — or are there powers and personages "outside" this order yet more powerful than any personages and powers within it? Marxism says, unequivocably, the one; Christianity says, or is said to say, the other. The two assertions are contradictory, logically irreconcilable as they stand.

2. Can men, by their own minds and efforts, "save" themselves — i.e. become what they ought to be, in self and in society? Marxism says, Yes. Christianity says... what? For this question has been the thorniest in theology — not only because the empirical evidence has been, and remains, ambiguous, but because too much determinism and too much indeterminism render the Church irrelevant. That is to say, if God settled everything from the start, the Church can add nothing; and if, to the contrary, men can save themselves, the Church will be, not necessary, but merely helpful.

These are large questions, and the views upon them are large views. Large views yield inferences that are attractive because they are entailed, though they may not be true. If you happen to think that men are lamed for right decisions ("Adam's sin"), you will have to suppose either that we are doomed or that we have been rescued by supernatural agency.

It is sometimes thought, and Aptheker appears to think it, that this doctrine is Pauline. I hold that it is not. What Paul said concerning the Atonement, Adoptionism, the Second Adam (each of these his very own idea) was that "salvation" had at last become possible — a thing you'd warmly doubt if you lived within the dull, dread creakings of the Roman Empire.

Given the **possibility** of salvation, you had to do the rest for yourself. This you did by understanding **agape** — the love that people have for one another in their strivings for excellence. To reach this, you had to state, quite openly, your "sins" — disorders of character, still the themes of group-therapy, such as are listed in 1 Corinthians 6: 9-10* and Galatians 5: 20-21**

Herbert, if he will let me now return to the first name by which I know him and love him, takes us through these inferences and implications, through tears and tumults, sex and wrong subordination. Then he issues, with his Marxism, into the Christian — the Judaeo-Christian — paradise. He does not say — for who can say? — that we will get there. But he knows — as don't we all — what paradise is.

Along the path, he encounters, accepts, and repeats words of the wisest American thinker in our time or earlier or after — Dr. W.E.B. DuBois. These words were, or were meant to be, last words, of a man beyond ninety, still vigorous, who knew that human vigor cannot last:

> **One thing I charge you. As you live, believe in life.... The only possible death is to lose belief in this truth, simply because the great end comes slowly, because time is long.**

Time is long, and within it we have all meant to do what is right — even the criminals who mistook everything, even the rulers who forsook everything. Times has stretched, with pain and apprehension, through centuries. It has let Christians and Marxists kiss in **agape.** It opens all religions to a common embrace.

But, though time is long, will it be long enough?

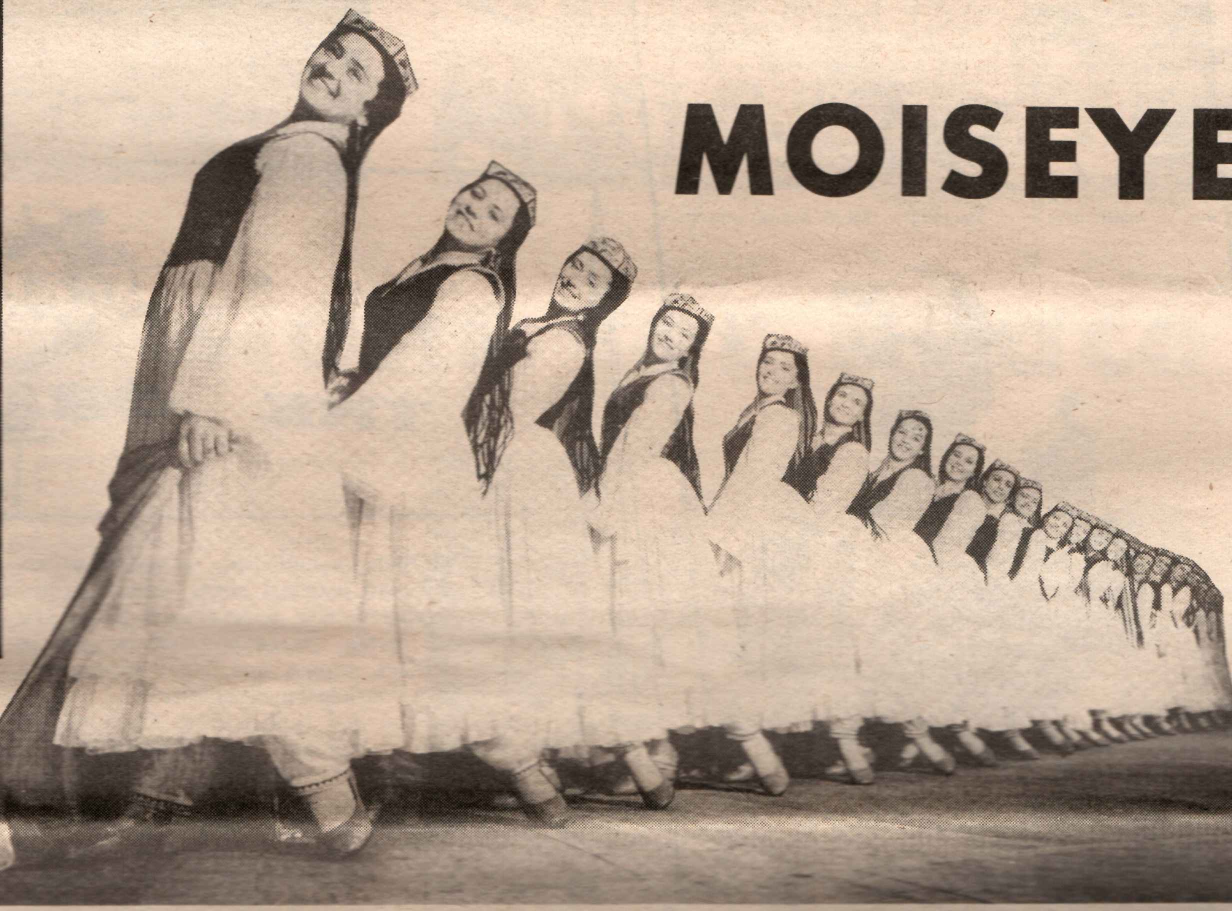
*** 9- Know ye not that the unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God? Be not deceived: neither fornicators, nor idolators, nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor abusers of themselves with mankind.**

10- Nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God.

**** 20- Idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies,**

21- Envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and such like: of the which I tell you before, as I have also told you in time past, that they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God.

MOISEYEV!



Top: Moiseyev at rehearsal
Above: Three Shepherds
Right: Uzbek Cotton Dance

By V. L. ABBOTT

Igor Moiseyev sits in a little sanctum backstage at the Metropolitan Opera House in N. Y. He leans toward one side, and acquires the look of a Roman patrician in that typical relaxed attitude we know in marble.

"I study a people's history, costumes, music, everything," he says. "Not only the steps of their dances."

He explains that these studies lead him to a deep absorption in the culture at hand. In his current repertoire, he has brought to the U.S. not only dances of the Soviet Union and old Russia, but also remarkable dances strange to their cultures, the Argentinian "Gaucho" and the Italian "Sicilian Tarantella." He tells how he and his dancers try to absorb each style.

"As we go to each country, we show them our dances, and they show us theirs. We have contact. We learn from them. When we get home I arrange the material we have thus obtained. I make changes. I emphasize what is necessary. Some (choreographers) merely imitate. They see and do superficialities. I dig under the surface. When we were in Italy, we had to repeat the Tarantella eleven times. This response happened because they recognized that we had captured the very essence of their own dance."

The training which prepares his dancers for the rigorous demands—both artistic and physical—of their art, is unique. It includes not only work in the classical vocabulary of ballet art, the study of folk and ethnic dance, but also gymnastics and acrobatics. Why? In the interests of "universality."

Moiseyev keenly feels the limitations of ballet as a mode of training for the contemporary dancer and as an art for the contemporary audience. Himself a product of the Bolshoi Ballet, he danced leading roles, taught and even was given an opportunity to compose. Despite the academic framework which he felt hampered his creativity, he mounted the ballet "Spartacus," the first of several efforts by several choreographers and, reportedly, the most effective. It was premiered in March 1958 and had to be put on with an unfinished ending because Moiseyev's first U.S. tour with his company interfered.

But this is past history for Moiseyev. He is not only deeply involved with the folk dance group and his school, but he also directs his own ballet company. The second company is called The Young Ballet. Its purpose is to produce dance works on contemporary themes. It eschews classical repertoire, leaving the "Swan Lake," "Giselle," and the rest, to the "academy" of the Bolshoi and the Leningrad-Kirov (as well as over two hundred other professional ballet groups in the Soviet Union). The Young Ballet company provides not only Moiseyev but also neophyte choreographers with an opportunity to experiment and explore. At the moment, incidentally, The Young Ballet is touring South America.

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Apropos experimentation in dance art, Moiseyev still remembers a demonstration of the technique of Martha Graham, arranged for him on his last visit here five years ago. On that occasion, this writer vividly recalls his crouching upon a low bench in Miss Graham's studio (she was away at the time), completely absorbed in watching the work of her group. He kept repeating, "This is very useful. Very useful exercises." How, he reiterated these words, adding that he liked the technique very much, but thought less of the way it is used choreographically. Certain trends in modern dance do not appeal to him. "It is better to say nothing than to talk, saying nothing."

Moiseyev is aware of his influence over professional and amateur folk dance groups the world over. He is often invited as consultant, teacher, and advisor to groups not only in the Soviet Union but throughout the Socialist world. Companies seen in this country, such as the Polish Mazowsze, as well as Hugarian, Rumanian and other groups, have been guided by Moiseyev.

He is obviously at home at the Met. Later, as he escorted this visitor to the wings' vantage point for watching the evening's performance, he remarked that the huge stage area—which is comprised of three spacious stages—and all backstage amenities are the best in the world. But his small room is cozy. A chess set, always ready for action wherever he is, invitingly sits upon a small table. (Last time I saw that set was at the old Madison Square Garden where Moiseyev and an opponent were huddled over it while, on the stage nearby, the performance was in full swing.)

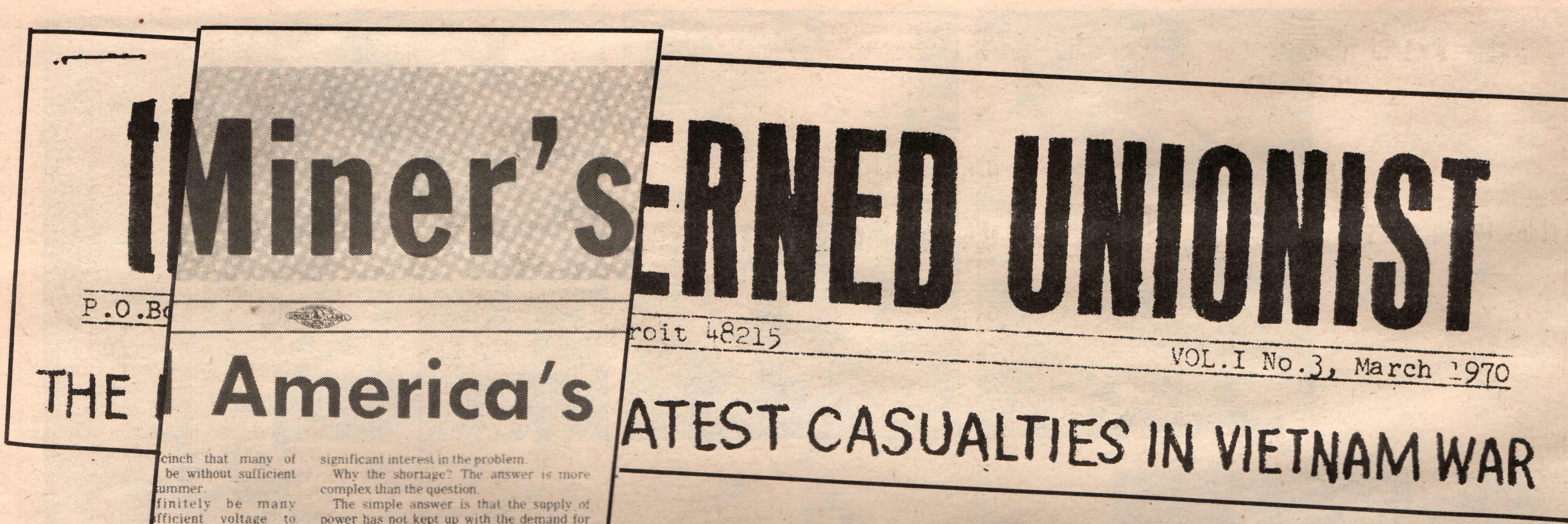
With him on this trip are his wife, Tamara Zeifert, a former dancer with the Company. Their daughter Olga is now with the Company, as well as her husband. A grandchild is back home. Family and professional life are one.

American dancers envy the professional plenitude of the Soviet dancer, the quality of his training—at the state's expense—and the economic security, unknown here. When Moiseyev's dancers, upon finishing school, enter their professional career, it extends for twenty years of service. Thus a dancer who begins performing at seventeen or eighteen may retire at thirty-seven or thirty-eight! And with full pension. When it is pointed out that dancers might well feel that this is much too early an age to retire, Moiseyev says, "That depends on our judgment. If we feel that after twenty years the dancer is no longer up to par, he is retired. But, of course, there are many who may continue performing if they wish."

Inactivity is not for the dancer. When performing days are over, many want to teach, to write, to become choreographers or administrators. Then, salary and pension are both paid them. "Others, however," says Moiseyev, "say, 'now my personal life will really begin; I will get married now,' "

Moiseyev talks affectionately of his dancers, their training, and development. He brings up the subject of diet; his dancers eat high calorie, but not big, meals.

Possibly no one man can approximate the magnitude and diversity of qualities developed in the course of the many years—even centuries—which generated folk dance art. But, possibly, it takes the work of a special man to discern these qualities and to stage "the wisdom of the people" as theatre art. That special man is Moiseyev.



tMiner's ERNED UNIONIST

P.O.Bo roit 48215

VOL.I No.3, March 1970

THE America's ATEST CASUALTIES IN VIETNAM WAR

cinch that many of be without sufficient ummer.

finitely be many fficient voltage to ectrical appliances and kouts in no less than a reas — New York City, lelphia. Pittsburgh, d Minneapolis, to name

lf of all the coal mined in ed to generate electrical wire" — miners have a

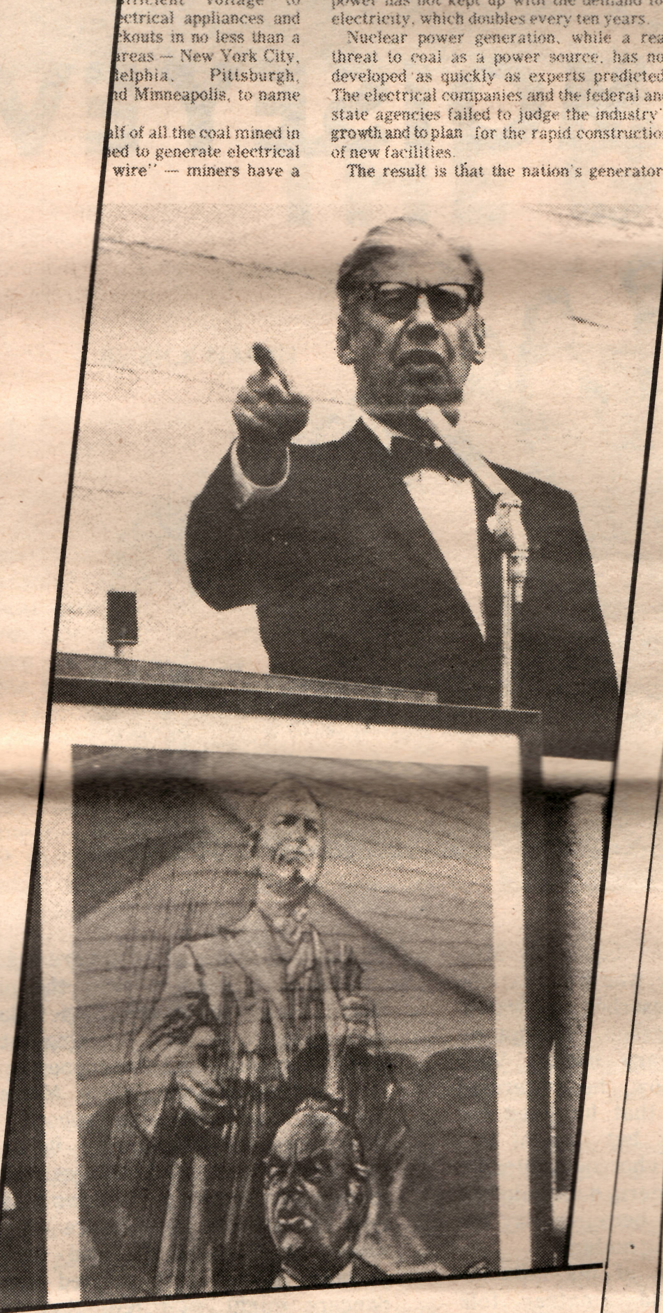
significant interest in the problem.

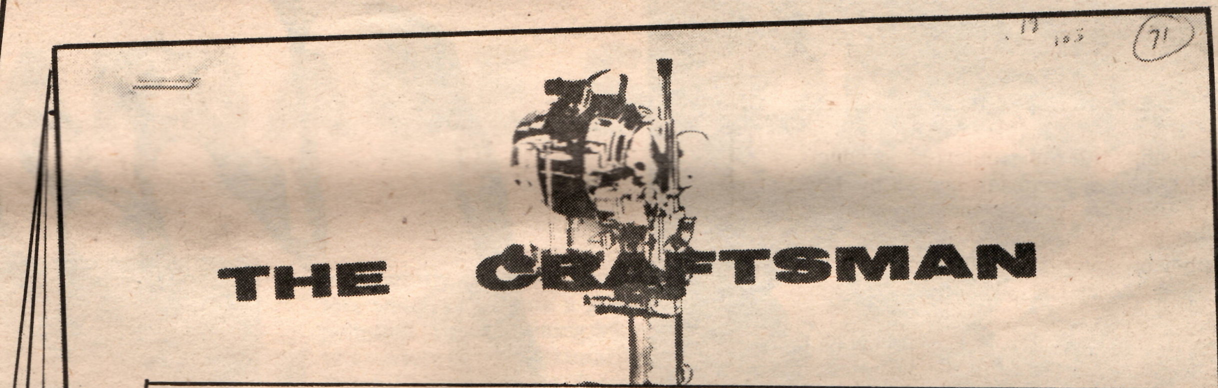
Why the shortage? The answer is more complex than the question.

The simple answer is that the supply of power has not kept up with the demand for electricity, which doubles every ten years.

Nuclear power generation, while a real threat to coal as a power source, has not developed as quickly as experts predicted. The electrical companies and the federal and state agencies failed to judge the industry's growth and to plan for the rapid construction of new facilities.

The result is that the nation's generators





THE CRAFTSMAN

VOL.

71

When established communications fail people's needs, new ones are developed. The underground press, the G.I. press, peace newsletters, papers of black, brown, and Indian movements have flourished in recent years.

Shop and rank-and-file union papers have a long and honorable tradition in our country. In the early 30s, during the struggles for industrial unionism, such publications were numerous. They receeded when the formation of industrial unions largely reflected the members' needs, and were largely dormant during the "silent" 50s, when rank-and-file movements were at a low ebb, though they endured in some unions. Thus, the **Rank and File Painter**, of New York's District Council 9, was published through the years and reflected the struggle for union democracy. (See World Magazine, Aug. 1) It also has campaigned consistently on issues of public interest relating to the painting trade, such as lead poisoning.

In recent years, movements among union memberships have produced an increasing number of such publications. The small sampling on this page is indicative of the diversity of labor problems, the upsurge of membership concern with their shop and union problems.

The Craftsman, published by the Craft Social Club, takes up issues of interest to the International Garment Workers Union. It reflects concern on overtime, inflation, and union contracts.

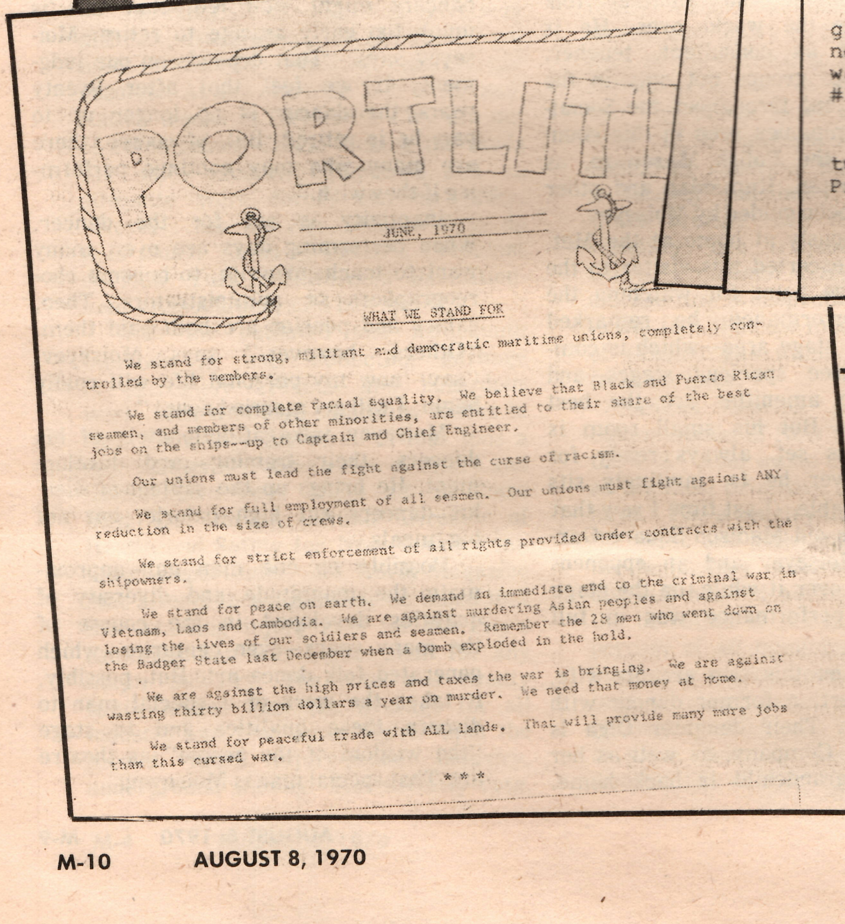
The Miner's Voice, in its second year of publication, speaks for various miners' groups. It deals with such issues as mine safety, black lung, and union democracy. It is a well turned out, printed, eight-page tabloid.

From Detroit, **The Concerned Unionist** deals primarily with issues in the auto union, and has articles by United Auto Workers' members from different locals. An interesting editorial deals with organization of unemployed councils, for which the parent union has expressed support. The editorial proposes:

- political pressure for moratoriums on mortgages and debts including suspension of interest payments;
- rotation of layoffs so that all union members will either be employed or will be drawing Supplementary Unemployment Benefits;
- a ban on all overtime when members are laid off;
- the creation of more jobs by supporting earlier retirement with increased pension payments;
- a short work week without reduction in pay.

From the ranks of the National Maritime Union come two publications. One is **The Call for NMU Democracy**, which specifically challenges the Joe Curran's leadership. The other is **Portlite**, a mimeographed bulletin put out by waterfront communists, who thus revive the honorable tradition of Communist shop papers.

A different genre of publication is a bi-monthly newsletter called **New in Labor**, published in Seattle by Will Parry, secretary-treasurer of the Northern Washington-Alaska District Council of the Pulp and Paper Workers of America. It does not concern itself with the immediate issues in any one union, but informs on developments of general interests, gleans important quotes from the labor press and advocates causes like the farm workers' struggles.



PORTLIT

JUNE, 1970

WHAT WE STAND FOR

We stand for strong, militant and democratic maritime unions, completely controlled by the members.

We stand for complete racial equality. We believe that Black and Puerto Rican seamen, and members of other minorities, are entitled to their share of the best jobs on the ships--up to Captain and Chief Engineer.

Our unions must lead the fight against the curse of racism.

We stand for full employment of all seamen. Our unions must fight against ANY reduction in the size of crews.

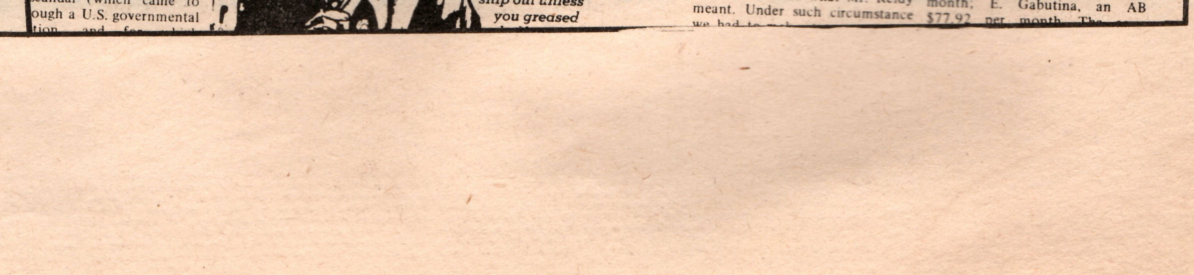
We stand for strict enforcement of all rights provided under contracts with the shipowners.

We stand for peace on earth. We demand an immediate end to the criminal war in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. We are against murdering Asian peoples and against losing the lives of our soldiers and seamen. Remember the 28 men who went down on the Badger State last December when a bomb exploded in the hold.

We are against the high prices and taxes the war is bringing. We are against wasting thirty billion dollars a year on murder. We need that money at home.

We stand for peaceful trade with ALL lands. That will provide many more jobs than this cursed war.

* * *



THE CALL

FOR NMU DEMOCRACY

July 1970

bor donated

JOBS THAT NEVER HIT THE BOARD

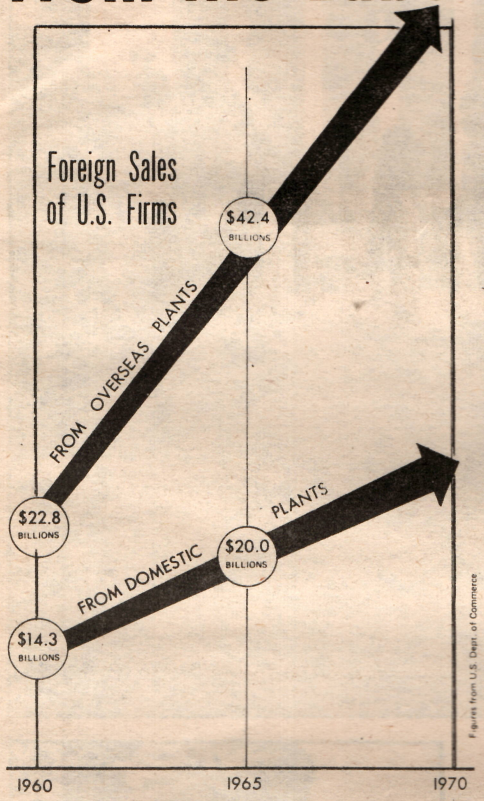
ile NMU seamen are looking
npty shipping boards, hun-
of NMU jobs are being
ed and dealed away from us.
Curran is belly aching about
g himself ragged trying un-
fully to save our jobs, one
call from the boss could get
r hundreds of NMU sea-
While the NMU has just
through its MSTS book
scandal (which came to
ough a U.S. governmental

his goon squad forced a new, dictated statement upon the Japanese seamen. "Mr. Reidy told us if we don't make statement, he is going to hire gangsters so that they can take care of us. He also told us if we think about family we better make statement. In his room several Japanese and big American was present so that they can demonstrate what Mr. Reidy meant. Under such circumstance

SCAB WAGES

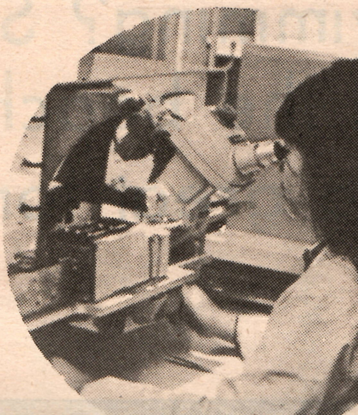
And these foreign seamen, shaken down for working NMU jobs, don't necessarily get NMU wages. We have photostats of vouchers from the SS Arlene where Ricardo M. Vychold, an electrician from the Philippines was getting $140.77 per month; Francisco Decoycoy, an ordinary $55.07 per month; E. Gabutina, an AB $77.92 per month.

From the Labor Press: UE News



Figures from U.S. Dept. of Commerce

How foreign is 'foreign' competition?



GE's multinational growth: l to r, from top — Brazil, Turkey, Ireland, India, England, Italy, Mexico and the U.S. Top right, Sylvania radio and TV plant in Hong Kong.

A rising tide of imported products made in factories owned by U.S. corporations overseas and by foreign-owned corporations is eroding jobs in a number of American industries including those employing UE members.

As American workers grow more indignant at the competition from low-paid labor in such areas as Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and the British colony of Hong Kong, the employers offer them the "easy" solution of competing with the low wages of those exploited foreign workers.

It is ironic that a major portion of the responsibility for the growing competition from abroad arises out of the actions of American corporations and U.S. Governmental policies.

Electrical manufacturing corporations have been expanding their overseas operations at the fastest rate of all companies, running away to produce goods abroad for sale here and undercutting overseas sales from the United States.

The practitioners of this foreign runaway operation include GE, Westinghouse, RCA, Zenith, Motorola, Admiral Radio, Emerson Radio, General Instrument and many others.

The Emerson Radio Co., which as long ago as 1966 started importing all its radios from Japan, has now, it is reported, arranged to have all its television sets manufactured in Japan by the Admiral Corp. to be sold here.

About 25 percent of consumer electronic products sold here are imported. Over 50 percent of black and white TV sets are brought in from abroad; 90 percent of the radios and tape recorders — besides many other products.

The General Electric Co., for example, has 100 affiliates and 70 manufacturing operations outside the U.S. and Puerto Rico. Its sales from its foreign plants, including products made for sale in the U.S., doubled to a total of $840 million between 1964-69.

Now, Sanyo Electric of Japan is to produce 840,000 cassette tape recorders for GE to be sold here and elsewhere.

U.S. companies have been fleeing to South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong where they pay wages as low as 10-20 cents an hour; to Mexico where they pay as little as 30 cents an hour; to Japan where they offer wages and fringe benefits of $1 an hour; and to West Germany and elsewhere in Europe where they pay much less than in the U.S.

Foreign competition? The New York Times reported (May 13, 1970) that South Korea's economy is booming "with cheap labor" and cited a Motorola plant which has "production costs one-tenth those of a similar plant in Phoenix." South Korean workers have to work six days a week, 10 or 11 hours a day. Women get 11 cents an hour; men, 17 cents.

The tariff law is written to enable such sweated products to be brought into the U.S. with import duty based only on the value of the labor cost. The same tariff law loophole encourages companies to set up twin plants on both sides of the U.S.-Mexican border. On the other side the work is done at 30 cents an hour, then brought into the U.S. for a few finishing operations and the tariff is based on the low Mexican wage.

Behind GE's runaway plant program, as well as of the other electrical corporations, is simply the desire for ever-increasing super-profits at the expense of low-paid foreign labor.

In recent months there have been reports that because Japanese workers are fighting against the low wages paid them by their own and foreign employers, these employers have begun shifting work to such places as South Korea.

Governmental policies, too, have played a major part in creating the present problem. The $120-billion foreign aid given out by the U.S. since the end of World War II, swallowed up largely by the wealthy industrialists and land-owners, helped lay the basis for modern industries owned by foreign business interests which pour out products for the American market and send American workers to the unemployment compensation offices.

It isn't only the manufacturers in the underdeveloped areas of Asia that have been helped by U.S. money and policy to become major competitors. West Germany is an example of a highly industrialized area into which huge amounts of U.S. money was poured after World War II and which is now a major competitor.

While the U.S. has concentrated its immense wealth and great technological and scientific skill on military goods and on waging the Vietnam war, other industrial nations have been developing civilian-goods industries which challenge America in our own country and around the world.

The U.S. spends 33 times more per person on military goods than Japan; four times more than Germany; ten times more than Italy.

Japanese electronics research, meanwhile, is working on low-cost, civilian goods. Often, the sophisticated computers, semi-conductors, numerical controls and nuclear reactors made overseas in plants owned by U.S. and foreign corporations are based on research paid for by the American taxpayer to the American Government. Licenses and the know-how to produce these goods are granted to foreign firms by the American manufacturers.

This past April the Justice Dept. revealed that Westinghouse has for years had an arrangement to supply the Japanese Mitsubishi Electric Corp. and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries with all the patents and knowledge needed to produce power transformers, circuit breakers, air conditioning equipment, elevators, refrigerators, television sets, turbines and other products.

The most recent spur to foreign competition on the American market has been the Vietnam war and the inflation it imposed on the American people. As the cost of American-made goods rose because of the war, they became less salable overseas as well as at home, made lower-cost goods more attractive. Between 1960-64, U.S. exports were increasing at twice the rate of imports reaching a favorable trade surplus of over $7 billion by 1964 — the highest surplus in 20 years.

By 1969, four years after massive intervention in Vietnam, this foreign trade balance had shrunk to a little over one billion dollars.

We are dealing with governmental policies that encouraged foreign companies at the expense of the American people. We are dealing with policies which encouraged American financial interest to spread into foreign countries — under developed and highly developed. We are dealing with domestic economic policies which encourage big business to run away to foreign countries.

UE's program to curb runaways

A program such as the following would help meet the problem of protecting American jobs without inciting an international trade war which would harm the American people by further reducing American exports and encouraging price increases at home.

1. The immediate prohibition by the U.S. of the establishment of any new runaway foreign plants by American firms.

2. An excess profits tax levied on profits made by American corporations in the overseas plants they now own which employ workers at conditions inferior to those in the Fair Labor Standards Act — $1.60 minimum hourly wage, 40-hour week.

3. Closing the tariff loopholes in the Items 806.30 and 807.00 of the laws which give American companies special exemptions on import duties on goods they produce abroad.

4. Negotiation by the U.S. of fair trade agreements with other countries, mutually advantageous to all parties and prohibiting such unfair trade practices as dumping of goods, use of sweatshop labor and the like.

5. An immediate end to the Vietnam war and a sharp cutback in military spending as the major step in ending inflation and improving the price position of American products here and abroad.

6. Sharp cutbacks in the heavy research and development spending now wasted on military and space developments and transfer of the funds, the scientific and engineering personnel, to the development of improved civilian products for the domestic and export trade.

7. Workers displaced by imports should be granted the equivalent of Supplementary Unemployment Benefits for 52 weeks.

Swimming? Sure, but the beach is also great for . . .

Watching

Learning

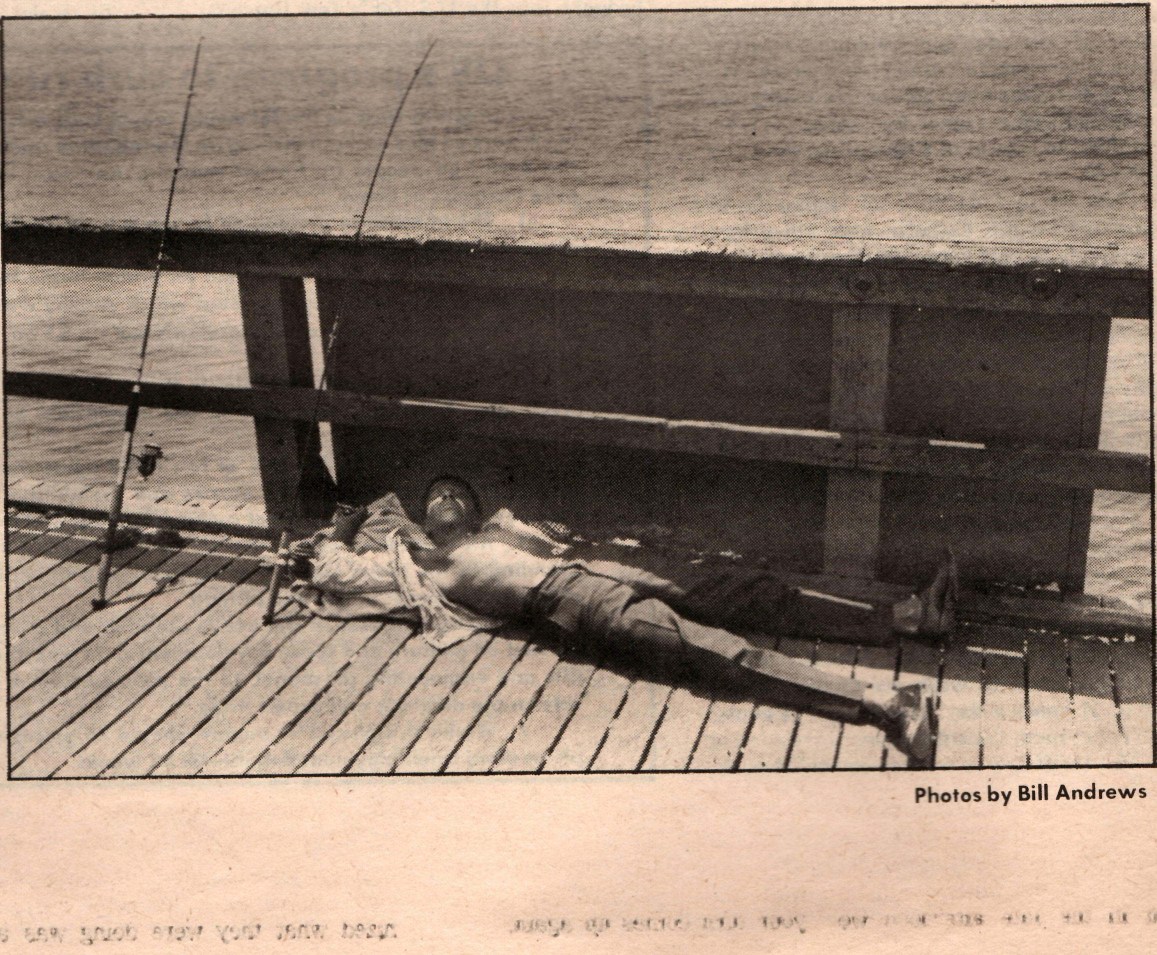
Playing

Burying

Squatting

Wrestling

Resting



Searching

Photos by Bill Andrews

Midway monsters revolt & some lessons for labor

By CONN HALLINAN

SAN FRANCISCO—The great football strike is over. After months of negotiations and a delay of several weeks in the opening of the 1970 professional football action the "midway monsters" have returned to preseason practices.

The success of the strike in shutting down the production of organized carnage that flits across our television screens every season was really astounding. Not a single team would have been capable of fielding more than one or two men.

Figures show that exactly eleven veterans from all the teams involved in the labor dispute were willing to break ranks with the players association.

This was the first time that the players association had sponsored any on-the-job action, and the tremendous response to the call to "shut it down" merits some discussion of the issues involved.

The major issues at stake were money, pensions and a tacit recognition of the players' association by the owners of the teams.

Each of these issues must be understood in terms of what it is like to play and live in the world of professional football.

First off, the wage proposals under discussion covered the "silent majority" of professional football. These are the defensive and offensive interior linemen who fans hear and see little of, but are the backbone of every team.

No matter how great a runner is, how "sticky fingered" a receiver, how brilliant a quarterback, they are nothing without the "men who serve the guns."

POOR LINE

The job of a professional lineman is brutal, exacting and skillful. Few survive more than five or six seasons at the post.

A human being, even those mountains of muscle and bone that linemen are, can only take so much punishment. Underneath those pads and uniforms, linemen are quite literally held together by miles and miles of tape, braces and supports.

A lineman's pay is miserable. The high wages made by the big names in football do not apply to the line. Men in football are payed according to their drawing ability, not the service they perform on the playing field.

After all, how many famous linemen can the average fan point to, while that same fan could most likely rattle off the names, addresses and phone numbers of a dozen ends and backs.

This disparity between the visible and the invisible has been a running sore in professional football for some time.

Besides the wage differential between positions, there is the chronic problem of "second stringers" and rookies. The back-benchers of the gridiron, those who do not make up the starting eleven, are probably the most exploited players of all.

A team that does not have "depth," that is replacements for their injured front liners, simply will not go anywhere.

You can figure that at least one or two top men will be injured every game, and unless you have good talent to back them up, the balance so necessary in a good team is thrown off.

One of the key fights in the dispute concerned exhibition games, those non-league games which don't count toward the championship. The number of these games have grown immensely in the past few years, increasing injuries for the players and profits for the owners.

The players demanded (and got) a raise for these games. Many of these exhibitions are played with rookies, according to the owners, "to test them out and give them a chance."

Garbage! The owners do play the rookies and back benchers, but they charge the fans the same price as regular season games, and their overhead is lower.

The problem of pensions is a critical one, dictated by the nature of the game itself and changes in professional football. The average man cannot expect to play more than about seven or eight seasons.

There are exceptions, of course, which the owners like to point to, such as George Blanda of the Raiders, the old Y. A. Tittle before he retired.

DAYS PAST

There are indeed men who are either lucky or specialized enough that they can remain in the game for fourteen or fifteen seasons. But with the increasing number of games, the rising weight and speed of teams, such possibilities are rapidly becoming golden days of the past.

Pensions are needed because 90% of pro football players leave the game flat on their backs. Not that the owners give a damn.

If there were glue factories for football players, that's where the teams would send their discarded men. The association did get an $11 million jump in the pension plan, from $8.1 to $19.1 million. The players were asking $26 million.

The last item of major importance was some sort of recognition of the players association. In a game in which men are traded like sides of beef, dis-

(Continued on Page 10)

Message from the boss

The imaginary interoffice memo below came to us with a note saying it was making the rounds of hospitals in the San Francisco Bay Area. The note also said among the workers who were encountering it the reaction was almost universally: "It's almost true." They'd probably drop the "almost" at places like the telephone company.

FROM: Director, administrative services.

SUBJECT: excessive absences.

Due to the excessive number of absences from the job the following rules and procedures will be put into effect as of this date:

SICKNESS. No excuses. We no longer accept your doctor's statement as proof, as we believe you if you are able to go to the doctor, you are able to come to work.

DEATH (other than your own). This is no excuse. There is nothing you can do for them, and we are sure there is someone with less position who can attend to the arrangements. However, if the funeral can be held in the late afternoon we will be glad to let you off one hour early, providing your share of the work is ahead enough to keep the job going in your absence.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE (operations). We are no longer allowing this practice. We wish to discourage any thoughts that you may need an operation, as we believe as long as you are employed here you will need all of whatever you have. You should not consider having anything removed. We hired you as you are, and to have anything removed would make you less than what we bargained for.

DEATH (your own). This will be accepted as an excuse, but we would like a two weeks notice as we feel it is your duty to teach someone else your job.

Also, entirely too much time is being spent in the rest rooms. In the future those whose names begin with "A" will go from 8:00 to 8:15; "B" will go from 8:15 to 8:30 and so on. If you are unable to go at your appointed time, it will be necessary to wait until the next day when your turn comes up again.

Editorial

House wage freeze bill: a sneaky cynical attack

The House of Representatives last week voted to give President Nixon the power to slash our living standards, and thereby hangs a tale.

The initiative for this unashamed effort to put an even larger share of the burden for paying for U.S. imperialism's expensive piece of genocide in Indochina came from the liberals.

Technically, Congress voted to give Nixon the power to "freeze" wages, prices, rents and interest rates, but Nixon can pick and choose who gets frozen. Nixon Administration mouthpieces on the economy have made perfectly clear they hold wages responsible for the unique Nixon inflation.

These liberals (the measure was pushed by the Democratic Study Group) are opponents of the war. But thanks, in part, to the evil times that have fallen on labor's political action under the direction of George Meany and his like, many of these politicians feel little pressure to respond to the needs of working people.

This wage freeze is a having their cake and eating it too proposition for politicians. First, it is a political move to embarrass the Nixon administration. The Democrats can claim they gave the President strong power to deal with the climbing cost of living. But any way Nixon uses it will be politically unpopular. Nixon has said he doesn't want the freeze. He is quite satisfied with the success the monopolies are having holding down wages.

But the liberals have pulled this exceedingly cynical move, in part, because their pundits, especially John Kenneth Galbraith, have long sought to put the cost of paying for this country's crisis on working people. Under Johnson it was the surtax. Now a wage freeze.

Nixon prefers to let the monopolies hold down wages. The interests he speaks for are uncomfortable with setting the precedent of direct government controls.

But now, if the Senate-House conerence committee agrees, Nixon will have the power to legislate pay cuts. It comes at a convenient time for the monopolists.

So far the labor movement has not been able to gain back the real spending power inflation has gutted from pay checks. But now the auto workers are gearing up for a strike. So are sections of the constuction trades.

If the auto monopolies think it necessary to step in and veto the workers demands. And of course the great majority of the working people, still not organized, have no protection against inflation. The cut in their ability to make ends meet will be enshrined in law.

There is still time to stop it.The labor movement should repudiate Meany's policy of flirting with the wage freeze proposal, and descend on these "friends of labor" to stop this legalized robbery.

It is likely that before this happens in some areas it will be necessary to awaken the men and women who will be affected to this threat—the rank and file workers who can demand a fight be made against this move.

From the staff

Liberation is a worldwide thing

SAN FRANCISCO

THE STORIES seamen tell are always interesting to me. The knowledge these workers gather in relationship to their jobs seldom make the daily papers. But, as I listened to a seaman tell of a little known port in the Philippines where his ship docked last year. I realized he was talking about the effects of U.S. imperialism on a very small village.

"I like the sea," he told me. "I like to throw things in the water. I remember once I threw a piece of dunnage (light weight wood) over the side and this woman paddled over, immediately scooped it out of the water and put it in her boat. I got the message, and another seaman and I began to toss more of the wood into the water. She loaded her boat so full that it nearly capsized before she reached the shore. She must have been able to buy enough food to last her six months, with that wood."

Then the likable young man told me of the incident when they docked at this small village.

"There was a Del Monte plant built right on the seashore. There were shacks for workers and a company store right on the company grounds that was surrounded by a high wire fence. The beach and water were beautiful but when I saw this big tiger shark, I knew the bay wasn't for swimming."

HE TOOK a walk into town and at one of the little shacks that was a bar, a woman told him of the strike that was going on at the Del Monte pineapple plant. All of the workers were picketing. And with the help of everyone in the village, they had successfully shut the plant down tight. Most of the workers' houses were set in a semi-circle outside some shacks inside the fence.

Once the villagers had shut down the plant, the company sent inland and enticed members of small tribes to come to the plant, live on the grounds, and work day and night to break the strike," he said.

"The pickets hated the scabs. And when the pickets' actions got to the point where the scabs recognized what they were doing was an injury to the local people, Del Monte brought in troops from the Phillippine army to reinforce their rent-a-pigs."

When the seaman learned what was happening he said he went to the union representative on the ship and asked permission to post a bulletin on the board asking the other seamen to contribute to a strike fund for the workers. He was turned down.

He took it upon himself to go around and ask several of his shipmates for donations. He said some gave and some didn't, but he was able to raise $10. In the process he learned that a couple of the black seamen had already quietly made personal donations.

"I WAS disappointed to hear some of the reasons the men gave for not contributing. Then on the other hand I was surprised at the men who did give."

One particular case was of a very religious worker who collected hundreds of bottles and sealed religious messages in the bottles and everytime he hit a port he threw these bottles into the water.

But, when he heard the plight of the local workers he came up with a couple of dollars. He was an old union member and became quite upset at the treatment of the strikers at the hands of the troops and the company police.

On the last visit ashore before the ship sailed he said he talked again with the workers of the village and one of the things they were counting on was a request for help they had sent the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. The young worker says he still has a copy of the letter sent to the big union from this little group of workers who were being oppressed and exploited by U.S. imperialism. They were fighting for jobs that paid them 45 cents a day.

THIS TELLING by no means does justice to the story as the young worker tells it. But, it is an attempt to show the relationship of the workers of the world. Also that there is a definite interdependence of the workers internationally that will become more and more obvious as the struggle against U.S. imperialism sharpens. —**RONALD STEVENSON**

Exclusive from Northern Ireland

How unions tackle Ulster rift

LNS photo

SOLDIER OF hated British army of occupation watches Catholic children in working class area of Londonderry in Northern Ireland.

(Following is the second article in a series from our staff correspondent; an on-the-spot view of the Irish freedom struggle and the sectarian divisions that hamper its development.)

By JUDY BASTON

BELFAST, Northern Ireland—Because it is the only group that represents both Catholic and Protestant workers, the trade union movement in Ireland's six northern counties can play a unique role in stemming the growth of sectarian sentiment — and action — here.

And in the last year, since the attack on some of the area's Catholic citizens by the Protestant B-Specials, sections of the labor movement have been making major steps toward fulfilling that role.

This has happened both at the work place — most specifically, the shipyards — and in the parliamentary arena, when trade union representatives have appeared demanding reforms to end the repression suffered by one-third of Northern Ireland's citizens.

"Trade unionists have a particular interest in the struggle for civil rights," emphasized Andy Barr, chairman of the Natl. Union of Sheetmetal Workers, "because they have never had parity with British trade unionists." Indeed, many unions in the North are caught between alliance with British unions and their counterparts in the southern 26 counties.

"Discrimination against trade unionists and their families," Barr continued, "is practiced by maintaining unemployment at 3.5 to four times the British average — at the moment 7.4 per cent . . ."

CAUSE OF TENSION

Because these wages are lower, tension between working people, at the point of production, in the streets, and at home increases, especially when they are told the differences between Catholic and Protestant are greater than those between worker and factory owner.

In the last year, this tension has most dramatically come to the surface at the Belfast shipyards, an arena whose radical labor leadership proved itself able to meet the challenges of sectarian division.

Until about 35 years ago the shipyards were the breeding grounds for sectarian sentiment between workers, and sometimes rioting there was seen as the sign of a general outbreak in the area. During 1939-45, however, employment in the yard skyrocketed from a few thousand to 30,000 and new radical labor ideas spread.

BRITISH troops at barbed wire separating Catholics and Protestants in Belfast.

It was this spirit that prevailed last August when tension spread among the 8,000 Belfast shipyard workers. The shop stewards, after some deliberation, called a meeting of all the workers. Speakers at the meeting, as well as appealing to the workers on grounds of anti-sectarianism and common sense, made a plea to their self-interest.

If violence broke out in the yard, the workers were told, orders would be threatened and re-routed elsewhere. A large number of jobs would be lost.

In addition, a committee of trade union leaders passed through the barricades in the Catholic Falls Road neighborhood and told the workers there the danger of rioting had passed and they could report back to work.

RECENT INCIDENT

Similar action by union activists more recently — during the last week in June this year — subdued sectarian action by Protestant workers. Following the killing of five Protestants during sectarian fighting, a group of shipyard workers who are folowers of the ulta-conservative Ian Paisley decided to put all Catholic wokers out of the shipyards. This group, which started at about 40 and grew to 200, forced some 500 Catholic workers off their jobs.

When the union leaders returned to town the next day, they called a meeting of all the shop stewards. They told the stewards that if this purge — and its resultant violence — were allowed to develop — the shipyard wouldn't exist any longer. The stewards — many of whom were Protestant — agreed unanimously to thwart the sectarian move.

A meeting of Catholic workers, despite its resentment at the treatment they had received, agreed to come back to work, after trade union activists said they would be paid for the days they had been forced off their jobs. After this tension subsided, it had not grown to such levels again, as of this writing.

But despite efforts of union activists to fight sectarianism, they are forced to operate in a framework that continually spawns the beast of bias.

"The pattern of industry in Northern Ireland is built on discrimination," said Betty Sinclair, secretary of the Belfast Trades Council, who added that this pattern, to some extent, affects the trade union movement as well.

In the heavier, better-paying industries — called the "black trades" here — there are few Catholic workers, Miss Sinclair said. Similarly, on the docks, deep sea vessels, with heavier cargo, are loaded by Catholics, while cross-channel ships, with lighter cargo, are loaded by Protestant workers. Union books for various kinds of work are often passed on in a hereditary fashion, perpetuating these divisions.

YOUNG WORKERS

Young workers, Miss Sinclair said, are beginning to be active in the trade union movement, bringing with them some more radical ideas. These include members of the Connolly Youth Movement, named after the revolutionary socialist James Connolly, a leading trade union organizer who was executed following the 1916 Easter Uprising.

Sections of the trade union movement, according to Barr, have played a highly strategic role in exercising its many functions in the tense Northern Ireland situation — functions that initially, to some, might seem somewhat mutually exclusive.

They have acted to prevent the spread of sectarianism among workers. And they have given support to the movement for civil rights in Northern Ireland, but they have been forced to do it in such a way as not to alienate the confidence of the Protestant workers, who are told by Paisley that the civil rights movement is a Catholic subversive plot. Consequently, there has been little agitation from most trade union activists about Irish independence, and British imperialism, which is the chief cause of sectarianism.

In 1966, a committee from the Irish Congress of Trade Unions sent a delegation to the Stormont, Northern Ireland's parliament, demanding reforms including electoral and boundary reform, measures to diminish job discrimination, housing discrimination, and measures to bring trade union law into accord with that in Britain.

The government's reception to the proposals, said Barr, a member of the delegation, "was cold, almost hostile. If they had listened to us, some of those people who are now dead might still be alive." Another trade union delegation in 1968 was received with less hostility, Barr said, but "the government didn't move.

'NOT CONFRONTATION'

"We've tried to avoid being seen as involved in a confrontation with the government and the civil rights movement," Barr said, "because that would divorce us from Protestant workers. But we've moved along parallel lines, carefully enough to overcome resistance from the more conservative in the trade union movement."

Barr said trade union activists were often able to present their plan as if they were supporting government reforms — some of which have been passed but few implemented. "This," he said, "made it difficult for the right wing to oppose us."

Union activists recently circulated a plan for peace, called a conference over it, where the plan was accepted unanimously by some 100 delegates, representing over 200,000 trade unionists. Delegates to this conference have carried the results of the conference both back to the workplace and to left-labor representatives in Britain's Westminster government.

Now militants in Northern Ireland's trade union movement agree, they must take these actions toward peace and civil rights one level further — but perhaps the most important step of all.

On July 7, President James Morrow, speaking to the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, outlined the direction of this struggle:

"Those trade unionists who have already done so much within the factories and workshops," Morrow said, "may have to contemplate the possibility . . . of finding ways and means of carrying back the message of peace from the workplace to the strife-torn living places, and extending their leadership to include this objective."

U.S. UNIONISTS

Trade unionists from London were prominent in displaying their banners at the July 12 Trafalgar Square rally demanding freedom for Bernadette Devlin and civil rights in the six counties.

Although it is a fight that will ultimately have to be won in Ireland, union activists say, help — financial, political, educational — in the trade union movement elsewhere, will certainly hasten that day.

West coast labor aids Irish cause

SAN FRANCISCO — Support for the role of trade unionists in Northern Ireland came recently from a local committee formed to protest the suppression of civil and union rights in Ulster's six counties.

Heading the Labor Committee for Irish Freedom is Timothy J. Twomey, vice president of the San Francisco Central Labor Council and secretary-treasurer of the 18,000 member Hospital Workers Union Local 250.

"The one bright spot in the current turmoil over there," Twomey emphasized, "is the role that is being played by Irish union members and their supporters . . ."

This committee, he said, intends to "bring out the truth about the situation in Ireland for union members on the West Coast and we are asking them to protest the recent actions of the British government against unions and citizens in Northern Ireland."

Among those also spearheading the committee are Art Carter, secretary-treasurer of the Contra Costa Central Labor Council, Cornelius Wall, general manager of the San Francisco Joint Board of the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and Jack McCormick, president of Local 14, Western Graphic Arts Union.

The labor committee, is working with the Natl. Assn. for Irish Justice, with San Francisco offices at 50 Oak Street, telephone (415) 621-3241, and in Southern California at 16055 Ventura blvd., Encino, telephone (213) 981-3310.

Recently announced by the NAIJ was the support of Rev. Ralph Abernathy, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, for Northern Ireland's civil rights struggle.

"The speedy implementation of the five-point program of the NICRA—one-man, one-vote; an end to discrimination in housing; discrimination in employment, and gerrymandering of local boundaries, and repeal of the Special Powers Act — is essential," Dr. Abernathy said.

New threat to LA 'canals' area

'Free Venice' group fights speculators

By ALLEN ZAK

LOS ANGELES — Lower income residents of the Venice "canals" have banded together to save their homes from a scheme by property owners and speculators to convert the neighborhood into a playground for the rich.

A Bastille Day celebration, held Tuesday, July 14, was sponsored by the Save the Canals Committee, a group of Venice residents attempting to save a condemned building from demolition.

The house, at 468 Howland ave., is to serve as a center for meetings, community events and other cooperative efforts, including a day care nursery and an organic garden. It will also be the headquarters for a locally controlled canal redevelopment project planned by the Free Venice Organizing Committee.

Committee spokesmen are attempting to get city council to accept their alternative to a plan to turn Venice into a $30 million dollar private yacht harbor.

"We have run into hysterical opposition from absentee landlords who are speculating in the canals, and downtown politicians who represent them," said Judy Goldberg, one of the group's organizers. "The misnamed 'Conservation Department' has strongly recommended demolition of the building. Pat Russell, councilwoman for the area, has refused to intercede on the group's behalf. And the speculators are screaming for city hall to quash this self-help project."

About 1,000 to 1,400 people live in the canal community, so-called because of waterways facing the area.

REASONABLE HOUSING

"If the canals are lost," said Rich Davidson, an architect and one of the leaders of the Free Venice Committee, "the big money people will be eager to move in, to convert Venice into another Miami Beach."

Venice is a small, picturesque, (if somewhat seedy) community on the Pacific coast.

Most Venice residents, regardless of age, ethnic background, or life style, are people of modest income who find the seacoast community to be one of the last decent areas in town to live with little money.

Their situation was threatened in the early 60s, when land speculators decided to "improve" the area. In 1961, canal property owners petitioned the City of Los Angeles to create an assessment district to restore the canals. About 80% of Venice property owners are absentee real estate investors.

The project proposed by the landlords was to cost $3,600,000 half to be paid by property owners. Around that time the city and county renewed their periodic efforts to redevelop all of Venice to increase city tax revenue and to safeguard public and private investments in the developing Marina yacht harbor (located adjacent to Venice).

City and private investment interests coincided at that time, so what began as a modest restoration project was expanded into a $20 million plus scheme to spearhead the redevelopment of all Venice. Today, the cost is figured at closer to $30 million.

EVICTION THREAT

In order to carry out their plans, many residents of Venice would have had to leave, particularly the fringe types who inhabited the beach areas and some of the elderly small property owners. At first, there was an unusually rigorous campaign by city building inspectors to enforce building code violations, but the desired effects were not achieved. A program then ensued of outright intimidation and harassment of Venetians by police and other government forces.

In 1968, the Los Angeles Police Department Metro Squad inaugurated a series of sweeps, descending upon Venice for days at a time. This reporter witnessed some of the action, as hundreds of people were rounded up, beaten and harrassed.

On March 27, 1969, city council scheduled a public hearing to air opposition to the property assessment district. When 300 Venice residents showed up to participate, however, they were barred from the meeting, which was open only to property owners.

Not all opposition was stifled by this tactic, however, as some of the property owners opposed the plan. Many were being assessed for improvements they would not benefit from, others objected to the cost of the project and the huge assessments, and others regarded the whole program as immoral.

A law suit was filed on behalf of those barred from the city council chambers, instituted by attorney Al Rosen of the Western Center on Law and Poverty.

In June, 1969, the city sent out specifications to 70 contractors for bids, but there was no response. Several factors seemed to account for the failure of bidding on the project, but the clincher was the difficulty expected in selling bonds to finance the construction due to a tight bond market.

The project lay dormant all winter while the planning department attempted to make it feasible. An answer they came up with was to reconstitute the project under a different municipal ordinance, the Assessment Act of 1915.

Under this law, contractors are guaranteed their investments by obliging the city to pay any and all assessments defaulted on by property owners. Thus the taxpayers of Los Angeles could be forced to pick up a large part of the tab for construction of the planned private yacht harbor.

While city council has stated that the alternative to the canal assessment district is to fill in the canals, a group of Venice and canal residents is attempting to initiate a second alternative — a renewal area agency.

"RENEWAL AREA"

The California State Legislature has recently enacted legislation which calls for small-scale rehabilitation projects to be initiated and controlled by residents and property owners of the renewal area. Under this law, any blighted area can be designated a renewal area by a petition of 20 percent of its residents and approval of the local legislative body.

A renewal area is thereby created, business affairs of which are controlled by a board two thirds of whom must reside within the renewal area. Directors are elected by residents and property owners at a public meeting.

This new law has yet to be put into effect.

As applied to the canals, urban "redevelopment" as proposed by the city would mean an increase in rents from an average of $100-115 per month to $500 per month, revaluation of property that would bring exorbitant assessments to small property owners, and no plans for help in relocation.

The renewal area agency proposal, however, has been viewed by the Free Venice Committee as a possible method of retaining community control over the destiny of the neighborhood. Its creation in the canals, though, depends on the acquiescence of the city administration.

TAKE-HOME PAY LOWER

SAN FRANCISCO — Real weekly take-home pay for production workers in manufacturing declined from $84.50 in 1965 to $81.02 in April, 1970. In that period, the worker's share in the amount of goods he produced declined 22%.

Pass This Paper On To A Friend

UAW Solidarity photo

"THE PONTIACS come by at 90 per hour . . . it is pretty monotonous . . . it is a struggle against speedup," says Leonard Woodcock, auto union president.

New 'blue collar' revolt worries auto magnates

By TIM WHEELER

WASHINGTON — United Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock blames General Motors' "Prussian style discipline" for the "blue collar rebellion" which is sweeping Detroit's assembly lines.

Woodcock gave newsmen a glimpse of the inhuman speedup on the assembly line.

"The Pontiacs come by at 90 per hour," he said. "It is pretty tedious, pretty monotonous . . . It is a constant struggle against speed-up. That's why we have always insisted upon the right to strike during the life of the contract. When they set the production rate too high and use discipline to enforce it there is going to be trouble."

There is nothing new about this situation, he added. Ford, GM, and Chrysler have always attempted to turn the lines up beyond human endurance.

"What is different is that the young generation does not submit to the discipline," Woodcock continued. "Prussian style discipline is not the answer."

Woodcock said he has studied the "secret" memo sent to President Nixon titled "The Problem of the Blue Collar Worker." He warned that it is accurate in its assessment. The deep resentment of blue collar workers forced into "dead end" jobs with no recognition of their valuable social contribution is causing widespread "malaise" among the workers.

YOUTH—NEW FACTOR

"They become bitter, angry, resentful," he said.

Fortune Magazine ran a report titled "Blue Collar Blues on the Assembly Line" which cited the upsurge in "hostility and suspicion" of the workers to management.

The Fortune article said, "The visual evidence of a new youthful individuality is abundant in the assembly plants. Along the main production line and in the subassembly areas there are beards and shades, long hair here, a peace medallion there, occasionally some beads—above all, young faces, curious eyes.

"Those eyes have watched carefully as dissent has spread in the nation. These men are well aware that bishops, soldiers, diplomats, even cabinet officers question orders these days and dispute commands.

"They have observed that demonstrations and dissent have usually been rewarded. They do not look afraid and they don't look as though they would take much guff. They are creatures of their times."

"DEEP DISCONTENT"

If the plant managers listen the report continues, "what they will hear is a rumbling of deep discontent and, particularly from younger workers, hostility to and suspicion of management."

The article cites defiant absenteeism, open revolt against overtime.

When GM plant managers in Baltimore punished the entire shift for the absenteeism of some workers, the article adds, they found themselves faced with a full-scale revolt.

Scores of rank and file workers were interviewed.

Bennie Porado, 22, an apprentice diemaker said, "If I show that I have a good 'company man' attitude, the chances (of promotion) are good. It depends on who you know, too. A lot of guys hide when they see the foreman coming. They know

(Continued on page 10)

Power to the People

THE YOUNG workers welcome blacks — "the day of I-hate-you is over" as young unionists fight back.

Lessons in grid strike

(Continued from Page 7)

carded when they begin to run down, and are faced with the reactionary and backward crew that make up the owners and coaches of football teams, some sort of organization to look out for their interests is critical.

Not only are the players faced with a united front of pigs, but unity within the ranks of the players is difficult.

This is largely due to two factors, competition and racism. The former is a result of the push by every rookie and back bencher to move up to a starting position and the fight of every veteran to hold on to what he has gotten through blood, sweat and tears.

Naturally, as in every industrial situation, the coaches (foremen) encourage the competition because they get more per pound of flesh. It's called speedup in most places.

Racism is used not only to divide the workers at the point of production, but to further foster the wage differentials between players. A division of the skilled, the unskilled (linemen, etc.), the black and white, has kept wages appallingly low and working conditions horrible.

The players' association is now a force to be reckoned with, of this there is no doubt. Further, it was able to unite all the sections of the game for united action.

Joe Namath was not going to improve his financial position that much through this strike. He already makes quite a lot of loot to begin with. Yet Joe was willing to strike right along with the back benchers and the super-exploited.

It's a level of solidarity from which sections of the trade union movement could learn a few lessons.

The strike is over now. The fans will have a season. The players will be a little less exploited, but they have a long way to go. The last few weeks have shown their ability to fight for their rights and improve their conditions when they decide to take their team spirit off the astro-turf.

Football is basically a cooperative effort. You need your teammates and they need you. It's a job that produces instant solidarity. Hopefully the players will continue to drive toward better conditions and more control over their own lives.

That 'blue collar' revolt

(Continued from page 9)

he's after something. Finally it gets too much for them and they take off a few days."

John C. Tabor, a 31-year-old pipefitter for Ford, said, "The young like to go out and picket and demonstrate and they do the same thing when they come to work. It's the Spock generation growing up. Kids today are more intelligent. They question why they must do things. When I grew up, you just accepted it."

Herbert G. Hilliker, white, 23, a Chevrolet painter declared, "The older men don't want to deal with the blacks, but the younger men are more inclined to accept them; the young figure the day of 'I hate you' is over."

Younger workers, he adds, "are less strong for the union because they don't realize what the union has done." When an order is given, he added, "The young want to knew why."

For Roche, GM board chairman, the problem is sagging productivity and a slight decline in the fabulous 20 per cent per year rate of GM profit. He lashed out at GM's 794,000 workers for rebelling against "90 Pontiacs per hour."

"Management and the public have been shortchanged," he said at a dinner to celebrate GM's 50th anniversary. He condemned the workers who "reject responsibility" and who "fail to respect essential discipline and authority."

But Woodcock showed what Roche is really worried about. He pointed out that Roche has admitted $790,000 personal income for 1969 compared to $9,599 earnings for the average workers. Roche's 1969 "bonus" alone was $540,000.

He pointed out that the auto industry grabbed $82 billion in profits before taxes between 1947-1969. He said they could have cut prices $120 per car, raised wages 45 cents per hour and still taken in $54.6 billion, giving them a profit rate comparable to other industries.

He said that GM earned $6,676 last year for every one of its employes, compared to $3,278 for manufacturing as a whole.

GM's after-tax profits over the years have exceeded even its huge 20% per annum return by $1.9 billion.

He warned that the blue collar workers don't want a strike. "But if the auto industry forces them into a strike, they will respond," he concluded.

PW drive standings

Standings in the People's World 1970 Fund Drive as of August 5, 1970:

Area	Quota	Cash	Subs	Total	%
*Alameda	$ 5,500	5,344.52	281.00	5,625.52	102
*San Francisco ..	$ 8,500	8,204.87	333.00	8,537.87	100
Los Angeles	$36,500	32,596.02	1,228.00	33,824.02	92
Washington	8,000	6,413.43	615.00	7,028.43	87.5
*Santa Barbara ..	150	259.00	15.00	274.00	182.6
*Marin	1,000	1,179.65	53.00	1,232.65	123
*Butte	150	165.00	12.00	177.00	118
*San Mateo	150	[illegible]	28.00	167.00	111
*Sonoma	600	665.00	35.00	700.00	117
*Riverside	1,900	1,960.00	21.00	1,981.00	104.5
*San Diego	700	707.00	18.00	725.00	103
*Nevada State ...	100	95.00	8.00	103.00	103
*Tulare	100	101.00		101.00	101
Santa Clara	2,500	2,216.50	39.00	2,255.50	90.2
Oregon	1,000	694.00	89.00	783.00	78.3
Contra Costa ...	550	393.52	14.00	407.52	73
San Bernardino	500	364.50		364.50	72
Fresno	350	224.00	7.00	231.00	66
Sacramento	100	58.00		58.00	58
Nevada Co.	100	53.00	4.00	57.00	57
Orange	275	115.00	14.00	129.00	46.9
N. San Diego ...	300	130.00	4.00	134.00	44.6
Santa Cruz	100	40.00		40.00	40
Arizona	300	103.00		103.00	34.3
Idaho	200	53.00	7.00	60.00	30
Stanislaus	100	20.00	7.00	27.00	27
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SAN FRANCISCO

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ART

Chicano art finds home in Mission galeria

PART OF the Photo-art exhibit at Galeria de la Raza.

SAN FRANCISCO

ON JULY 26 I went to an opening at Galeria de la Raza. The rich ladies and gentlemen were notably absent. In their places were Latino artists, residents of San Francisco's Mission District, members of the Venceremos Brigade and a warm, relaxed spirit of celebration.

Galeria de la Raza is the visual arts department of Casa Hispana de Belles Artes, the sponsoring body of cultural activities of the Spanish-speaking community of San Francisco. Although most of the work on exhibit is for sale, the gallery is non-commercial. It is an artists' gallery, a peoples' gallery. A nucleus of approximately 20 Latino artists support the gallery financially, and schedule the works to be shown.

The competition, hanging fees, and commissions so prevalent in commercial galleries don't exist here. Rolando Castellon, Director of the Art Department for Casa Hispana describes it as "a cultural center which is important for the artist and for the people. The Latino community gets a chance to see work produced by their own people and a chance to participate in small workshops in photography, sculpture, printmaking, and portrait painting."

THE SHOW itself, called "Chicanos, Cuba Y Los 10 Millones," is a collection of photographs by Jay Ojeda, Roberto Perez-Diaz, and drawings by Gloria Osuna, all members of the Venceremos Brigade. The work of these three Brigadistas is joined by an exhibit of paintings and photographs by Cuban artist Mederos and the combination provides the viewer with a good sense of what the Cuban revolution is about.

Roberto Perez Diaz' photos, although not as technically good as Ojeda's, reflect the spirit, the sweat, and the work of the Brigade. Ojeda is technically a fine photographer who works with pieces of photographs that walk out onto the matting — and striking color. Drawings by Gloria Osuna, primarily pen and ink line drawings, are few, but the faces are those of real people and not cliches.

But it is the work of Mederos that is the real treat. Most of his paintings are impressions of a trip to Vietnam and consist of bold lines and clear colors that reflect an obvious respect and love for the Vietnamese people. The lines of a towered bridge, soldiers sitting in an underground shelter or mingling and mixing with the colors and shapes of the lush jungle pathways, teachers and children laughing together, and always his clear reds and greens and blues, create magic.

His work is shown extensively in Cuba, as poster art, on billboards, etc. The day that the Vietnamese and the Venceremos Brigade had their first meeting together, the Cubans had decorated the meeting hall with Mederos posters.

THIS IS a show and this is a gallery that must be seen. Those who think that you need drugs and to be "left alone by society" in order to create good art, should particularly go to see what happens when the artist and the revolution are one and the same . . . it's pretty damned fine.

The Galeria de la Raza is located at 425 14th street in San Francisco and is open from 12 to 6, Tuesday through Sunday. The Brigade exhibit runs through Aug. 23. Anyone interested in participating in a workshop, giving a donation, or just looking in on a good thing should drop by. Supporting your local artist is always nice, but supporting this gallery which is the result of five years of work by a group of Spanish-speaking artists is a revolutionary act. **—ANGELINA GRIMKE**

DRAMA

Throw open the shutters, let the sunshine in

SAN FRANCISCO

SHAKESPEARE THESE days is rather like the monster-slave Caliban in the Tempest, of whom a drunken courtier says, "Were I in England now, as once I was, and had but this fish painted, not a holiday fool there but would give a piece of silver."

It is a shame that even in the best of productions all we get out of Shakespeare these days is essentially a curio piece.

The three sub-plots of the Tempest are all blended into a grand theme of reconciliation and restoration. There is the king of Naples and his courtiers who, twelve years before the action of the play, threw Prospero out of his own dukedom, Milan. For them the island on which the Tempest is set holds mainly fear and chastisement for past wrongs to Prospero.

The king's son, however, faces an island which is essentially a test and the setting of a joyful love-match.

There is a third sub-plot in which two of the king's servants and one of Prospero's, Caliban, get together and effect a parody of the final joining of forces of both king and duke and Miranda and Ferdinand. The servants also get drunk and plot their master's destruction, who is kept informed of this by his other servant, the spirit Ariel.

PAUL SHENAR plays Caliban in the ACT production of Shakespeare's 'The Tempest'

The recent performance of the Tempest at ACT was good and well-crafted. The in-jokes of the 16th century which were no doubt funny to Shakespeare's friends have all been cut out.

Ken Ruta, as Prospero, tends to rant a little at the beginning, but turns it to effect in the mock-ranting at Ferdinand in the scene where he meets friends were all cut out.

THE COMIC trio of Caliban, Trinculo and Stephano have the best lines since they are so earthly funny, but Paul Shenar's Caliban does tend to lack Caliban's very real response to the physical world which ought to set him apart from his two court jester comrades of the night.

I think the excision of the sailor's scenes at the beginning and end of the play, though, points up a little of what is, in the end, my unhappiness with it. Rather than begin at sea as Alonso's ship is going down, with its frantic human activity in the face of imminent death, director William Ball chose to begin safely on dry land as Prospero explains to Miranda that there is nothing to worry about after all — that he has called the storm up.

CONSEQUENTLY the play is always under control, and the real human uncertainty within it is somewhat lost. This tendency to keep the play entirely within Prospero's hands also occurs at the end. Although the stage directions explicitly read that all the characters should exit and then Prospero re-enter to plead for applause as a token of the audience's good will and understanding, he merely remains on stage at the end of the ACT performance and speaks his lines.

But Prospero really ought to step out of character, precisely in order to make it clear that it is conscious human activity that overcomes human history.

THE SPIRIT of the play is that of Mayakovsky in "At the Top of My Voice" when he says "We opened each volume of Marx as we would open the shutters in our own house." To see the world more or less as it is, to let light and air into our minds, that is Shakespeare's goal.

Gonzalo, Alonzo's counsellor and Prospero's friend, for example, has a vision of how the island could be: "Riches, poverty,/And use of service, none; contract, succession, / Bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none;/ . . . All things in common nature should produce" is Gonzalo's vision. But such an ideal commonwealth is really not possible in the world of the play where the hard work is done by Caliban and Ariel because they are forced to.

Real, but forced, labor is the source of everything on Prospero's island. Because Prospero recognizes this he can survive and ultimately win his kingdom back.

Freedom, as the Marxist classics put it, is the recognition of necessity, and Prospero within his own context recognizes it. So can we. But to put that spirit back into Shakespeare requires a world where human understanding is no longer a commodity but part and parcel of every person's existence.

In such a world the audience for Shakespeare will not be, as at the ACT performance, only for the white middle class. But if the audience will no longer be "holiday fools," then what we will see will no longer be a "painted fish," be it never so exquisitely painted.

There is a far more vital relationship that we can have with Shakespeare and he with us. But that will be in a world, which to let Gonzalo have the last word, will be where "all of us (find) ourselves when no man was his own." Not even courtly old Shakespeare could ask a better audience.

—GORDON ELLIS

House liberals' cynical game

Wage freeze bill is blasted

By VICTOR PERLO

NEW YORK — Congress is in the process of giving President Nixon open-ended powers to freeze workers' wages, and cut living standards. The measure has been called by some labor observers an "anti-labor Gulf of Tonkin resolution."

This power was sneaked through the House of Representatives July 31 as a rider to extension of the Defense Production Act of 1950. It was put through by a voice vote.

The bill now goes to a Senate-House conference. The Senate passed the extension of the act earlier without the wage freeze rider. But the Senate conferees are expected to accept the rider and the President may sign the bill into law shortly thereafter.

Nominally the rider covers wages, prices, rents and interest rates. Actually, it gives the President complete authority to freeze whatever he wants. He can freeze wages of auto workers on one hand and the price of pickles on the other and let all other prices go where the monopolies put them.

GIVES VAST POWERS

The language of the bill authorizes the President to issue "such orders and regulations as he may deem appropriate to stabilize prices, interest rates, rents, wages and salaries at levels not less than those prevailing on May 25, 1970, and to make such adjustments as may be necessary to prevent gross inequities."

Thus not all wages and prices are subject to regulation. Instead, the President may regulate whatever he thinks "appropriate."

Observers say the possibility of stopping this anti-labor sneak play exists — if there is a rapid mobilization of trade union pressure and rank and file pressure on key members of the Banking and Currency Committees of the two chambers.

INITIATED BY BANKERS

The move for the wage freeze was initiated last December by banker Robert Roosa, partner in Brown Brothers, Harriman and Co. acting for powerful Wall Street groups. It has been given a big push by liberal Democrats and by their chief economist, John Kenneth Galbraith.

The rider was pushed through the House by the liberal Democratic Study Group, led by Henry Reuss. The Republicans and conservative Democrats abstained and taunted the liberal Democrats, asking why they didn't impose their own wage price freeze instead of abdicating authority to the President.

Nixon has formally declared his opposition to such a freeze but there is every danger that he will use the power either directly or as a threat to auto workers and others facing major struggles with monopoly employers this year.

Also, monopolies may be expected to jack up prices faster than ever to beat any possible imposition of a freeze.

A major part of the blame for this rests on AFL-CIO President George Meany, who came out for a freeze on wages and prices on condition that dividends be frozen also—knowing quite well that this would merely open the door for the wage freeze without effective action on dividends and prices.

United Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock opposed the freeze in testimony before the House Banking and Currency Committee, but there has been no real labor campaign in opposition.

MAPA gives Romo nod against Unruh and Reagan

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mittee in the Salinas lettuce fields.

Leo Lopez, a top Rafferty aide, made an all out appeal for his boss, but out of the 129 delegate votes cast, managed to secure only one.

Riles, who received a warm reception from the convention, got the nod from 124 delegates. Four votes were cast for no endorsement.

Charles O'Brien whose 117 votes were topped only by those cast for Riles, was endorsed for attorney general. The Democratic party nominee called for open hearings on police malpractices and also for ending the "closed door" actions against police if they are guilty of disobeying the law. Both of these positions were welcomed by the delegates.

Also endorsed were Democrats Alfred Alquist for Lt. Governor and Milton Gordon for state treasurer.

The highest vote given any of the Peace and Freedom candidates, besides Romo, was the 40 cast for Israel Feuer candidate for secretary of state.

In order to win endorsement a candidate needed 60 per cent of all ballots cast. The Unruh backers tried to prevent a Romo endorsement on the first ballot, but failed. Romo got 79 votes—two more than the needed 77 on the first ballot compared to the 46 for Unruh and four for "no endorsement."

Another unprecedented MAPA action was the establishment of a women's caucus which, by convention action, is now a permanent part of future MAPA conventions. The convention agreed that the women's caucus will "become an integrated part of our organization (MAPA) without harassment, reprisal and with freedom from fear."

Included among other convention actions were resolutions:

- Criticizing President Richard Nixon's failure to appoint Chicanos to federal posts and calling for a "Philadelphia Plan" for hiring of Chicanos in the Federal job structure.
- Supporting Chicano independent and write-in candidacies in communities where there is strong support for Mexican American political representations.
- Condemning the city of San Leandro for financing the defense of the two policemen facing charges in L. A. that they were among those who participated in the killing of two Mexican nationals.
- Backing the Chicano Moratorium in Los Angeles on Aug. 29.
- Urging all candidates for state office, as well as AFL-CIO members and other unionists "to denounce the dastardly Teamster-grower collusion in the lettuce fields" and to "call on the Teamsters to withdraw fro mthe fields."

LOS ANGELES

RICARDO ROMO
Peace & Freedom candidate.

Chavez challenges in Salinas fields

(Continued from Page One)

time and $1.75 during the rest of the year. By the fifth year field workers will be getting $2.33 hourly in season and $2.21 during the rest of the year.

There will be no paid holidays or vacation pay according to published reports. Also the union agrees not to strike during harvest time and there are no union hiring halls. A dues check-off of $1.25 is included however in the agreement.

An estimated 200 growers crossed a picket line set up by UFWOC in order to attend a meeting at the Town House in Salinas on July 31 at which the contracts with the Teamsters were discussed. The session was directed by Herb Fleming, head of the Growers and Shippers Vegetable Assn. of Monterey county, who heads the Farm Bureau in his county. Also attending was Allen Grant, national head of the Farm Bureau.

At the rally here Chavez described the Teamster-growers agreements as "an unholy alliance between massive farms and a massive union — really a gimmick designed by Gov. Reagan and Einar Mohn (west coast Teamster Union director) to kick farm workers in the teeth."

"The time is past," Chavez said, "when two white men sit in their Taj Mahal in Burlingame (Teamster Union headquarters) and determine the future of black and brown workers."

Chavez challenged Governor Reagan to conduct elections in the lettuce fields to determine who will represent the workers. He reiterated that the union has always stood for elections prior to an organizing drive, but once that drive was under way, only a signed contract would end the dispute.

The union announced that it is beginning a boycott of La Chiquita bananas and Purex products. Inter-Harvester, a subsidiary of United Fruit Co., is a major farm land owner here as is the Purex Corporation.

Bias charge disrupts stockholders' meeting

SAN FRANCISCO — "You know, what we're really doing is playing games here," said Dr. Carlton Goodlett, black community leader and publisher of the Sun-Reporter, a community newspaper.

"Yes, yes," said the president of Emporium-Capwell, a large retail store chain, and told Goodlett to sit down.

It was the last stockholder's meeting of the Emporium-Capwell company and the two issues of the Aug. 4 agenda were its proposed merger with Broadway Hale Stores, another large California retailer, and a stock option plan for executives of the new company.

Goodlett had shown up to warn that the policies of the new company, to be called Broadway-Hale stores, showed no place for women or minority group people on its board of directors.

Including the possibility of a women's or black boycott, Goodlett warned that the company would have to begin bringing women and blacks and browns into management, if it wanted to avoid "the revolutionary social upheaval now threatening society."

Goodlett pointed out that 50% of the Emporium's stock was held by women and that they spend 60-70% of all retail dollars. He also pointed out that black people do 35% of the purchasing at the Emporium's downtown stores.

The merger was then approved by a vote of 4,677,000 to 50,000.

Goodlett then opposed a motion which would allow executives stock options. Calling himself "a firm believer in the principle that every man and woman worthy of his hire should be paid adequate wages," he said executive stock options diluted the benefits due to regular, non-managerial stock owners.

The stock option proposal was then passed by a vote of 4,605,000 shares to 114,000.

It was then that the exchange between Goodlett and the president of the firm occurred. The president asked if there were any other questions.

A frail elderly white woman stood up. "I don't see how we have a choice here," she said just before the vote on the stock option. "Don't they have 53% of the stock?"

"No, ma'am, only 50.3%" the president said.